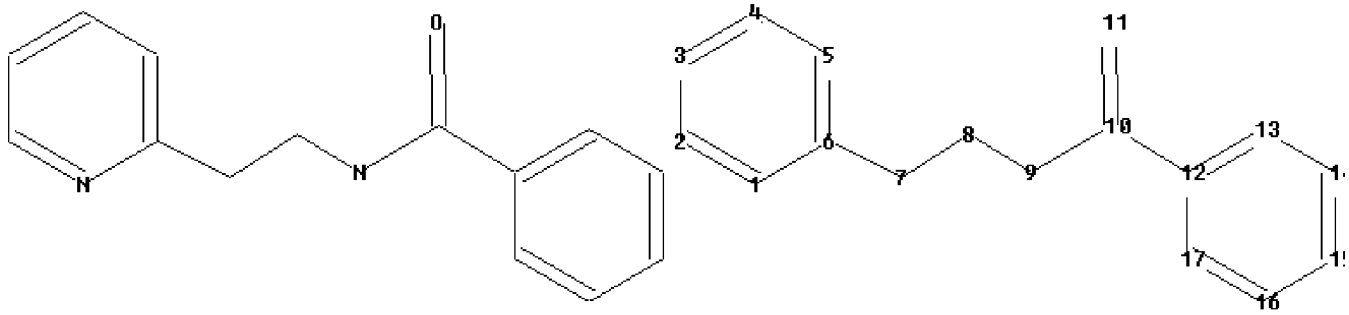
http://www.cas.org/support/stngen/stndoc/properties.html

=>
Uploading C:\Program Files\Stnexp\Queries\10588532.str

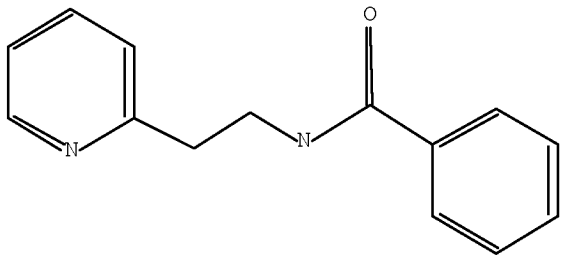


chain nodes :
7 8 9 10 11
ring nodes :
1 2 3 4 5 6 12 13 14 15 16 17
chain bonds :
6-7 7-8 8-9 9-10 10-11 10-12
ring bonds :
1-2 1-6 2-3 3-4 4-5 5-6 12-13 12-17 13-14 14-15 15-16 16-17
exact/norm bonds :
8-9 9-10 10-11
exact bonds :
6-7 7-8 10-12
normalized bonds :
1-2 1-6 2-3 3-4 4-5 5-6 12-13 12-17 13-14 14-15 15-16 16-17

Match level :
1:Atom 2:Atom 3:Atom 4:Atom 5:Atom 6:Atom 7:CLASS 8:CLASS
9:CLASS 10:CLASS 11:CLASS 12:Atom 13:Atom 14:Atom 15:Atom
16:Atom 17:Atom

L1 STRUCTURE UPLOADED

=> d l1
L1 HAS NO ANSWERS
L1 STR



Structure attributes must be viewed using STN Express query preparation.

=> s l1 sss full
FULL SEARCH INITIATED 15:07:52 FILE 'REGISTRY'
FULL SCREEN SEARCH COMPLETED - 18980 TO ITERATE

100.0% PROCESSED 18980 ITERATIONS 3537
ANSWERS
SEARCH TIME: 00.00.01

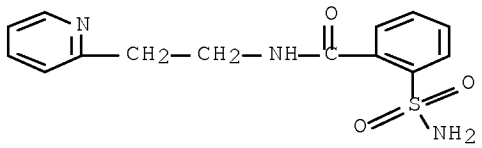
L2 3537 SEA SSS FUL L1

=> scan
ENTER TERM OR (END):scan l2
ENTER FIELD CODE (BI):bi

E1	2		SCAMPHORSULFONATE/BI
E2	47		SCAN/BI
E3	0	-->	SCAN L2/BI
E4	1		SCANA/BI
E5	1		SCANADI/BI
E6	1		SCANADIUM/BI
E7	1		SCANAL/BI
E8	1		SCANALKA/BI
E9	2		SCANALLOY/BI
E10	1		SCANCEM/BI
E11	1478		SCAND/BI
E12	8		SCAND1/BI

=> d scan

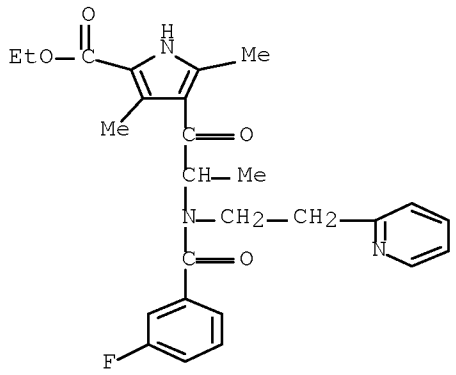
L2 3537 ANSWERS REGISTRY COPYRIGHT 2009 ACS on STN
IN Benzamide, 2-(aminosulfonyl)-N-[2-(2-pyridinyl)ethyl]-
MF C14 H15 N3 O3 S



PROPERTY DATA AVAILABLE IN THE 'PROP' FORMAT

HOW MANY MORE ANSWERS DO YOU WISH TO SCAN? (1):1

L2 3537 ANSWERS REGISTRY COPYRIGHT 2009 ACS on STN
IN INDEX NAME NOT YET ASSIGNED
MF C26 H28 F N3 O4



HOW MANY MORE ANSWERS DO YOU WISH TO SCAN? (1):0

http://www.cas.org/legal/infopolicy.html

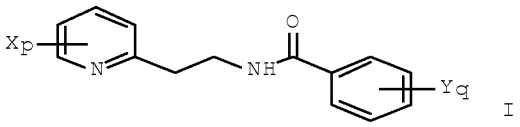
This file contains CAS Registry Numbers for easy and accurate substance identification.

```
=> s l2 and (anti!fung? or fungicid? or pesticid?)
           444 L2
             3 ANTI!FUNG?
        118517 FUNGICID?
         98639 PESTICID?
L3          54 L2 AND (ANTI!FUNG? OR FUNGICID? OR PESTICID?)

=> s l3 and (py<2003 or ay<2003 or pry<2003)
      22983274 PY<2003
       4503738 AY<2003
       3972615 PRY<2003
L4             9 L3 AND (PY<2003 OR AY<2003 OR PRY<2003)

=> d l4 ibib abs 1-9

L4   ANSWER 1 OF 9  CAPLUS  COPYRIGHT 2009 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER:         2004:162541  CAPLUS  Full-text
DOCUMENT NUMBER:          140:176744
TITLE:                    Preparation of 2-pyridylethylbenzamide
derivative
                          fungicides
INVENTOR(S):              Mansfield, Darren James; Cooke, Tracey;
Thomas, Peter
                          Stanley; Coqueron, Pierre-Yves; Vors, Jean-
Pierre;
                          Briggs, Geoffrey Gower; Lachaise, Helene;
Rieck,
                          Heiko; Desbordes, Philippe; Grosjean-
Cournoyer,
                          Marie-Claire
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S):       Bayer Cropscience S. A., Fr.
SOURCE:                   PCT Int. Appl., 35 pp.
```

CODEN: PIXXD2
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: English
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 2
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
WO 2004016088	A2	20040226	WO 2003-EP9516	20030808 <--
WO 2004016088	A3	20040325		
W: AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CO, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EC, EE, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NI, NO, NZ, OM, PG, PH, PL, PT, RO, RU, SC, SD, SE, SG, SK, SL, SY, TJ, TM, TN, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VC, VN, YU, ZA, ZM, ZW				
RW: GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZM, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM, AT, BE, BG, CH, CY, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, HU, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, RO, SE, SI, SK, TR, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GQ, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG				
EP 1389614	A1	20040218	EP 2002-356159	20020812 <--
R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT, IE, SI, LT, LV, FI, RO, MK, CY, AL, TR, BG, CZ, EE, SK				
CA 2492173	A1	20040226	CA 2003-2492173	20030808 <--
AU 2003266316	A1	20040303	AU 2003-266316	20030808 <--
AU 2003266316	B2	20071025		
EP 1531673	A2	20050525	EP 2003-787805	20030808 <--
EP 1531673	B1	20060104		
R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT, IE, SI, LT, LV, FI, RO, MK, CY, AL, TR, BG, CZ, EE, HU, SK				
BR 2003013340	A	20050712	BR 2003-13340	20030808 <--
CN 1674784	A	20050928	CN 2003-819471	20030808 <--
CN 1319946	C	20070606		
JP 2005535714	T	20051124	JP 2004-528509	20030808 <--
NZ 537608	A	20060428	NZ 2003-537608	20030808 <--
RU 2316548	C2	20080210	RU 2005-106877	

20030808 <--
IN 2005DN00120 A 20090130 IN 2005-DN120
20050113 <--
MX 2005001580 A 20050425 MX 2005-1580
20050209 <--
US 20050234110 A1 20051020 US 2005-524345
20050211 <--
KR 853967 B1 20080825 KR 2005-702419
20050212 <--
HK 1080329 A1 20071109 HK 2006-100382
20060110 <--
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: EP 2002-356159 A
20020812 <--
FR 2003-5233 A
20030429
WO 2003-EP9516 W
20030808
OTHER SOURCE(S): MARPAT 140:176744
GI



I

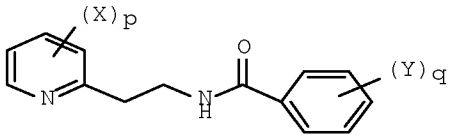
AB The 2-pyridylethylbenzamide derivs. I, in which p is 1, 2, 3 or 4; q is 1, 2, 3, 4 or 5; X is chosen, halo, alkyl or haloalkyl, at least one of the substituents being a haloalkyl; Y is halo, alkyl, alkenyl, alkynyl, haloalkyl, alkoxy, amino, phenoxy, alkylthio, dialkylamino, acyl, cyano, ester, hydroxy, aminoalkyl, benzyl, haloalkoxy, halosulfonyl, halothioalkyl, alkoxyalkenyl, alkylsulfonamide, nitro, alkylsulfonyl, phenylsulfonyl or benzylsulfonyl; as well as I N-oxides are prepared as fungicides. N-{2-[3-chloro-5-(trifluoromethyl)-2-pyridinyl]-ethyl}- 2,6-dichlorobenzamide is an exception. Method for treating phytopathogenic diseases.
REFERENCE COUNT: 3 THERE ARE 3 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS
RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L4 ANSWER 2 OF 9 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2009 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2004:136478 CAPLUS Full-text
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 140:181332
TITLE: Preparation of N-[2-(2-pyridyl)ethyl]benzamides as fungicides
INVENTOR(S): Mansfield, Darren James; Cooke, Tracey; Thomas, Peter
Stanley; Vors, Jean-Pierre; Coqueron, Pierre-

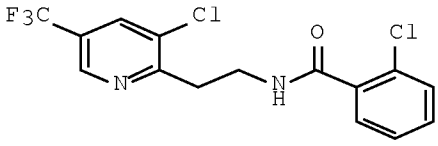
Yves;
Briggs, Geoffrey Gower; Lachaise, Helene
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Bayer Cropscience S.A., Fr.
SOURCE: Eur. Pat. Appl., 17 pp.
CODEN: EPXXDW
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: French
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 2
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
EP 1389614	A1	20040218	EP 2002-356159	20020812 <--
R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT, IE, SI, LT, LV, FI, RO, MK, CY, AL, TR, BG, CZ, EE, SK				
CA 2492173	A1	20040226	CA 2003-2492173	20030808 <--
WO 2004016088	A2	20040226	WO 2003-EP9516	20030808 <--
WO 2004016088	A3	20040325		
W: AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CO, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EC, EE, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NI, NO, NZ, OM, PG, PH, PL, PT, RO, RU, SC, SD, SE, SG, SK, SL, SY, TJ, TM, TN, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VC, VN, YU, ZA, ZM, ZW				
RW: GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZM, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM, AT, BE, BG, CH, CY, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, HU, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, RO, SE, SI, SK, TR, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GQ, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG				
AU 2003266316	A1	20040303	AU 2003-266316	20030808 <--
AU 2003266316	B2	20071025		
EP 1531673	A2	20050525	EP 2003-787805	20030808 <--
EP 1531673	B1	20060104		
R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT, IE, SI, LT, LV, FI, RO, MK, CY, AL, TR, BG, CZ, EE, HU, SK				
BR 2003013340	A	20050712	BR 2003-13340	20030808 <--
CN 1674784	A	20050928	CN 2003-819471	20030808 <--
CN 1319946	C	20070606		
JP 2005535714	T	20051124	JP 2004-528509	

20030808 <--
AT 314808 T 20060215 AT 2003-787805
20030808 <--
ES 2250921 T3 20060416 ES 2003-787805
20030808 <--
NZ 537608 A 20060428 NZ 2003-537608
20030808 <--
RU 2316548 C2 20080210 RU 2005-106877
20030808 <--
ZA 2005000294 A 20060830 ZA 2005-294
20050112 <--
IN 2005DN00120 A 20090130 IN 2005-DN120
20050113 <--
MX 2005001580 A 20050425 MX 2005-1580
20050209 <--
US 20050234110 A1 20051020 US 2005-524345
20050211 <--
KR 853967 B1 20080825 KR 2005-702419
20050212 <--
HK 1080329 A1 20071109 HK 2006-100382
20060110 <--
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: EP 2002-356159 A
20020812 <--
FR 2003-5233 A
20030429
WO 2003-EP9516 W
20030808
OTHER SOURCE(S): MARPAT 140:181332
GI



I



II

AB Title compds. I [wherein X = independently halo, halogeno/alkyl; Y = independently halo, halogeno/alkyl, alkoxy, phenoxy, alkylthio, dialkylamino, acyl, CN, NO2, alkylsulfonyl, phenylsulfonyl, benzylsulfonyl, S-Ph substituted by a halogen; p = 1-4; q = 1-5; with the exception of N-[[3-chloro-5-(trifluoromethyl)-2-pyridinyl]ethyl]-2,6- dichlorobenzamide] were prepared as fungicides, in particular as fungicidal compns. for controlling phytopathogenic fungi of crops. For example, II was prepared in 4

steps by reaction of 2,3-dichloro-5-(trifluoromethyl)pyridine with Me cyanoacetate in DMF, decarboxylation in H2O/DMSO, Pd/C hydrogenation, and acylation with 2-chlorobenzoyl chloride. In vivo tests of activity upon Alternaria brassicae, Botrytis cinerea, Pyrenophora teres, and Septoria nodorum by selected I are reported, demonstrating their fungicide efficiency (no data). Fungicidal compns. contain 0.05 to 99% active pyridylethylbenzamide.

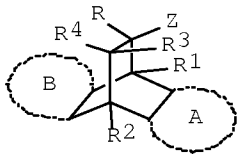
REFERENCE COUNT: 1 THERE ARE 1 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS
RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L4 ANSWER 3 OF 9 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2009 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2004:80450 CAPLUS Full-text
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 140:145835
TITLE: Preparation of dibenzofused bicyclo[2.2.2]octane-derived amides as modulators of the glucocorticoid receptor
INVENTOR(S): Vaccaro, Wayne; Yang, Bingwei Vera; Kim, Soong-hoon; Huynh, Tram; Tortolani, David R.; Leavitt, Kenneth J.; Li, Wenying; Doweyko, Arthur M.; Chen, Xiao-tao; Doweyko, Lidia
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Bristol-Myers Squibb Company, USA; et al.
SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 265 pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: English
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

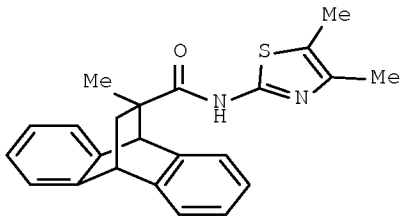
PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
WO 2004009017	A2	20040129	WO 2003-US22300	20030717 <--
WO 2004009017	A3	20040708		

W: AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CO, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EC, EE, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NI, NO, NZ, OM, PG, PH, PL, PT, RO, RU, SC, SD, SE, SG, SK, SL, SY, TJ, TM, TN, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VC, VN, YU, ZA, ZM, ZW
RW: GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZM, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM, AT, BE, BG, CH, CY, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, HU, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, RO, SE, SI,

SK, TR,
BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GQ, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG
AU 2003251970 A1 20040209 AU 2003-251970 20030717 <--
US 20040132758 A1 20040708 US 2003-621909 20030717 <--
US 6995181 B2 20060207
EP 1534273 A2 20050601 EP 2003-765638 20030717 <--
R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT,
IE, SI, LT, LV, FI, RO, MK, CY, AL, TR, BG, CZ, EE, HU, SK
JP 2006508042 T 20060309 JP 2004-523482 20030717 <--
NO 2005000074 A 20050309 NO 2005-74 20050106 <--
US 20050171136 A1 20050804 US 2005-85347 20050321 <--
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: US 2002-396877P P 20020718 <--
US 2003-621909 A1 20030717
WO 2003-US22300 W 20030717
OTHER SOURCE(S): MARPAT 140:145835
GI



I



II

AB Title compds. I [R-R4 = H, alk(en/yn)yl, alkoxy, aryl, etc.; Z = carboxamido, alkylamino, etc.] are prepared For instance, 2-amino-4,5-dimethylthiazole is coupled to the acid derived from the cycloaddn. of methacrylic acid and anthracene (CH3CN, EDCI, Et3N, HOAt, 18 h) to give II. I are glucocorticoid receptor modulators which are useful in treating diseases requiring glucocorticoid receptor agonist or antagonist therapy such as obesity, diabetes, inflammatory and immune disorders.
REFERENCE COUNT: 2 THERE ARE 2 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS
RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L4 ANSWER 4 OF 9 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2009 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2003:261800 CAPLUS Full-text
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 138:271704

TITLE: Preparation of acid amide derivatives as pesticides

INVENTOR(S): Nakamura, Yuji; Morita, Masayuki; Yoneda, Tetsuo; Izakura, Kenji

PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Ishihara Sangyo Kaisha, Ltd., Japan

SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 233 pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2

DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent

LANGUAGE: Japanese

FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1

PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
WO 2003027059	A1	20030403	WO 2002-JP9560	20020918 <--
W: AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CO, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EC, EE, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NO, NZ, OM, PH, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TN, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VC, VN, YU, ZA, ZM, ZW				
RW: GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZM, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM, AT, BE, BG, CH, CY, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, SK, TR, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GQ, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG				
JP 2003176258	A	20030624	JP 2002-270729	20020917 <--
CA 2460789	A1	20030403	CA 2002-2460789	20020918 <--
AU 2002332181	A1	20030407	AU 2002-332181	20020918 <--
EP 1428817	A1	20040616	EP 2002-767967	20020918 <--
R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT, IE, SI, LT, LV, FI, RO, MK, CY, AL, TR, BG, CZ, EE, SK				
US 20040254237	A1	20041216	US 2004-489778	20040317 <--
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			JP 2001-283969 A	20010918 <--
			WO 2002-JP9560 W	20020918 <--

OTHER SOURCE(S): MARPAT 138:271704

AB Acid amide derivs. represented by the formula A-CO-CR1R2-NR3-CO-B [wherein A = Ph, benzyl, naphthyl, heterocyclic group, or fused heterocyclic group each optionally substituted by X, indanyl

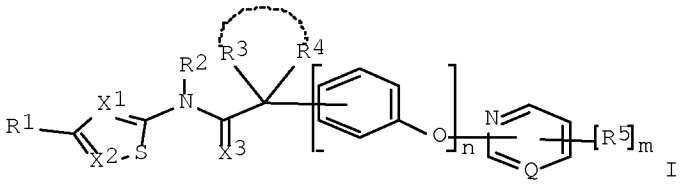
(which may be substituted by halogen, alkyl, or alkoxy), or tetrahydronaphthyl (which may be substituted by halogen, alkyl, or alkoxy); B = alkyl, cycloalkyl, Ph optionally substituted by Y, a heterocyclic group optionally substituted by Y, or a fused heterocyclic group optionally substituted by Y; X = halo, alkyl, haloalkyl, alkenyl, haloalkenyl, alkynyl, haloalkynyl, alkoxy, haloalkoxy, alkoxyalkoxy, haloalkoxyalkoxy, alkoxyhaloakoxy, etc.; Y = halo, alkyl, haloalkyl, alkoxy, haloalkoxy, alkylthio, haloalkylthio, alkylsulfinyl, haloalkylsulfinyl, alkylsulfonyl, haloalkylsulfonyl, dialkylaminosulfonyl, NO2, cyano, etc.; R1, R2 = alkyl, cyano, or CO2R14, provided that R1 and R2 in combination may form a 3- to 6-membered saturated carbon ring; R3 = H, alkyl, alkoxyalkyl, alkylthioalkyl, COR15, S(O)mR16, or S(O)nNR17R18; wherein R14 = H, alkyl; R15 = H, alkyl, alkoxy; R16, R17, R18 = alkyl,haloalkyl, optionally substituted Ph] or salts thereof are prepared These compds. including N-phenacylbenzamides, N-phenacylnaphthalenecarboxamides, N-phenacylthiophenecarboxamides, N-phenacylpyrazinecarboxamides, N-phenacylquinolinecarboxamides, N-phenacylindolecarboxamides, N-phenacylfurancarboxamides, N-phenacylbenzofurancarboxamides, N-phenacylbenzodioxanecarboxamides, N-(naphthylcarbonylmethyl)benzamide, N-(thienylcarbonylmethyl)benzamides, N-(thienylcarbonylmethyl)pyridinecarboxamides, N-(pyridylcarbonlmethyl)benzamides, N-(benzodioxanylcarbonylmethyl)benzamides, and N-(furylcarbonylmethyl)benzamides are useful as active ingredients for pest control agents such as insecticides, acaricides, nematocides, and animal parasiticides. Thus, 0.11 g 2-fluorobenzoyl chloride was added dropwsie to a mixture of 020 g 6-(2,2,3,3-tetrafluoro-5-methyl-1,4- benzodioxan-6-yl) 2-amino-2-Pr ketone, 0.10 g Et3N, and 7 mL THF and stirred at room temperature for 2 h to give 2-fluoro-N-[2-[(2,2,3,3-tetrafluoro-5-methyl-1,4-benzodioxan-6- yl)carbonyl]-2-propyl]benzamide (II). II at 1,600 ppm (soil application) completely controlled nematode in tomato seedlings.

REFERENCE COUNT: 4 THERE ARE 4 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS
RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

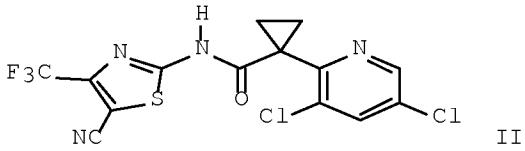
L4 ANSWER 5 OF 9 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2009 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2001:380581 CAPLUS Full-text
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 135:5611
TITLE: Preparation of pesticidal aminoheterocyclylamides
INVENTOR(S): Ducray, Pierre; Bouvier, Jacques; Mueller, Urs
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Novartis A.-G., Switz.; Novartis-Erfindungen Verwaltungsgesellschaft m.b.H.
SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 66 pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: English
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE

```
     ---------------     ----   --------    --------------------   ----
----
     WO 2001036415        A1    20010525    WO 2000-EP11387
20001116 <--
         W:  AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, BZ, CA,
CH, CN,
             CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EE, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH,
GM, HR,
             HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR,
LS, LT,
             LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NO, NZ, PL, PT,
RO, RU,
             SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US,
UZ, VN,
             YU, ZA, ZW
         RW: GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZW, AT, BE,
CH, CY,
             DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE,
TR, BF,
             BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG
     CA 2386318           A1    20010525    CA 2000-2386318
20001116 <--
     BR 2000015671        A     20020723    BR 2000-15671
20001116 <--
     EP 1230239           A1    20020814    EP 2000-983143
20001116 <--
         R:  AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE,
MC, PT,
             IE, SI, LT, LV, FI, RO, MK, CY, AL
     JP 2003514816        T     20030422    JP 2001-538904
20001116 <--
     AU 764228            B2    20030814    AU 2001-20005
20001116 <--
     NZ 518376            A     20040130    NZ 2000-518376
20001116 <--
     RU 2259370           C2    20050827    RU 2002-116255
20001116 <--
     ZA 2002003861        A     20021205    ZA 2002-3861
20020515 <--
     US 6667326           B1    20031223    US 2002-130492
20020516 <--
     MX 2002005023        A     20020918    MX 2002-5023
20020517 <--
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:                       CH 1999-2107        A
19991118 <--
                                             WO 2000-EP11387     W
20001116 <--
OTHER SOURCE(S):         MARPAT 135:5611
GI
```



I



II

AB The title compds. [I; H, halo, alkyl, etc.; R2 = H, alkyl, alkylenephenyl, etc.; X1 = N, C(CN); X2 = N, C(CN), C(CO2R6), etc.; X3 = O, S; q = CH, N; R3, R4 = H, alkyl; or R3R4 together with the C-atom to which they are bonded = cycloalkyl; R5 = alkyl, alkenyl, alkynyl, etc.; R6 = alkyl, Ph, CH2Ph; m = 1-3; n = 0-1] which have advantageous pesticidal properties and are especially suitable for the control of pests on domestic and farm animals, were prepared and formulated. Thus, treating 1-(3,5-dichloropyrid-2-yl)cyclopropyl-1-carboxylic acid with (COCl)2 and a drop of DMF followed by reacting the resulting intermediate with 2-amino-5-cyano-4-trifluoromethylthiazole in the presence of diisopropylethylamine and 4-dimethylaminopyridine in CH2Cl2 afforded II. Biol. data for compds. I were given.

REFERENCE COUNT: 8 THERE ARE 8 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS
RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L4 ANSWER 6 OF 9 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2009 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2001:136943 CAPLUS Full-text
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 134:174246
TITLE: Preparation of pyridine derivative fungicides
INVENTOR(S): Cooke, Tracey; Hardy, David; Moloney, Brian; Thomas,
Peter Stanley; Steele, Chris Richard; Briggs, Geoffrey
Gower
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Aventis CropScience GmbH, Germany
SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 56 pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: English
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
WO 2001011965	A1	20010222	WO 2000-EP8143	

20000809 <--
W: AE, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CR,
CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, EE, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID,
IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV,
MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NO, NZ, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE,
SG, SI, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VN, YU, ZA, ZW
RW: GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZW, AT, BE, CH, CY,
DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, BF, BJ,
CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG

BR 2000013371	A	20020507	BR 2000-13371	
20000809 <--				
EP 1204323	A1	20020515	EP 2000-960499	
20000809 <--				
EP 1204323	B1	20040714		

R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT,
IE, SI, LT, LV, FI, RO, MK, CY, AL

JP 2003506465	T	20030218	JP 2001-516328	
20000809 <--				
AT 270817	T	20040715	AT 2000-960499	
20000809 <--				
PT 1204323	T	20041130	PT 2000-960499	
20000809 <--				
ES 2220533	T3	20041216	ES 2000-960499	
20000809 <--				
CN 1209016	C	20050706	CN 2000-811802	
20000809 <--				
IN 2002MN00092	A	20050318	IN 2002-MN92	
20020125 <--				
MX 2002001453	A	20030128	MX 2002-1453	
20020211 <--				
US 6821992	B1	20041123	US 2002-49976	
20020709 <--				
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			GB 1999-19499	A
19990818 <--				
			GB 1999-19500	A
19990818 <--				
			WO 2000-EP8143	W
20000809 <--				

OTHER SOURCE(S): MARPAT 134:174246

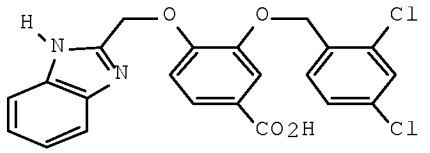
AB The pyridine derivs. A1CR1R2LA2 [A1 = (un)substituted 2-pyridyl or its N-oxide; Y = LA2 or L1A3; A2, A3 = (un)substituted carbocyclyl or heterocyclyl; L = NR5C(:X)NR6, NR5C(:X)CHR3, CHR3NR5CHR4, etc.; L1 = NR9C(:X)X1CHR7, NR9C(:X)CHR7CHR8, etc.; R1-9 = CN, NO2, halo, etc.] are prepared as agrochem. fungicides.

REFERENCE COUNT: 2 THERE ARE 2 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS
RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L4 ANSWER 7 OF 9 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2009 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2000:790308 CAPLUS Full-text
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 133:350214
TITLE: Preparation of 4-benzimidazolylmethoxy-3-halophenylmethoxybenzoates and analogs as tRNA synthetase inhibitors
INVENTOR(S): Leeman, Aaron H.; Hammond, Milton L.; Maletic, Milana; Santorelli, Gina M.; Waddell, Sherman F.; Finn, John; Morytko, Michael; Hill, Jason; Keith, Dennis
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Merck & Co., Inc., USA; Cubist Pharmaceuticals Inc.
SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 90 pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: English
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
WO 2000066120	A1	20001109	WO 2000-US12178	20000505 <--
W: AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, CA, CH, CN, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EE, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, NO, NZ, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VN, YU, ZA, ZW				
RW: GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZW, AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG				
CA 2372079	A1	20001109	CA 2000-2372079	20000505 <--
EP 1176958	A1	20020206	EP 2000-930366	20000505 <--
EP 1176958	B1	20040728		
R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT, IE, SI, LT, LV, FI, RO				
US 6348482	B1	20020219	US 2000-566275	20000505 <--
JP 2002543130	T	20021217	JP 2000-615005	20000505 <--
AT 271868	T	20040815	AT 2000-930366	20000505 <--
AU 776773	B2	20040923	AU 2000-48199	20000505 <--

EP 1466603 A2 20041013 EP 2004-76350
20000505 <--
EP 1466603 A3 20041020
R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE,
MC, PT,
IE, SI, LT, LV, FI, RO, MK, CY, AL
ES 2226839 T3 20050401 ES 2000-930366
20000505 <--
US 20020040147 A1 20020404 US 2001-934743
20010822 <--
US 6545015 B2 20030408
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: US 1999-132545P P
19990505 <--
EP 2000-930366 A3
20000505 <--
US 2000-566275 A3
20000505 <--
WO 2000-US12178 W
20000505 <--
OTHER SOURCE(S): MARPAT 133:350214
GI



II

AB RCR5R6OZOCR7R8R9 [I; R = (hetero)aryl; R5-R8 = H or alkyl; R9 = (un)substituted CH2NHC(:NH)NH2, N-containing heteroaryl(aminomethyl), etc.; Z = (un)substituted 1,2-phenylene] were prepared as bactericides and fungicides. Thus, 3,4-(HO)(MeOCH2O)C6H3CO2Et was O-alkylated by 2,4-Cl2C6H3CH2Cl and the O-deprotected product O-alkylated by 2-chloromethyl-1-[(2-trimethylsilylethoxy)methyl]benzimidazole (preparation given) to give, after deprotection and saponification, title compound II. Data for biol. activity of I were given.
REFERENCE COUNT: 2 THERE ARE 2 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS
RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L4 ANSWER 8 OF 9 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2009 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1964:23151 CAPLUS Full-text
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 60:23151
ORIGINAL REFERENCE NO.: 60:4056e-g
TITLE: Substituted salicylamides and their analgesic effect
AUTHOR(S): Profft, E.; Hoegel, E.
SOURCE: Pharmazie (1962), 17(12), 731-4
CODEN: PHARAT; ISSN: 0031-7144
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal

LANGUAGE: Unavailable

AB Salicyloyl chloride (I) (0.1 mole) dissolved in 25-100 ml. ether was added over 15-45 min. to 0.2 mole amine in 175-400 ml. ether at 10-15°, and the mixture stirred 1-2 hrs. (Method A). I (1 mole) was added to a mixture of 1 mole amine in ether containing the calculated amount of 20% aqueous NaOH at -10 to -15° with stirring (Method B). Thus were prepared the following salicylamides (amine used, method, % yield, and m. p. given): piperidine, A, 96, 143.5-4.5°; hexamethylenimine, A, 96, 117.5-18.5°; 2-pyridylmethylamine, A, 85, 115-15.5°; o-anisidine, A, 77, 112-13°; p-anisidine, A, 89, 160-60.5°; 4-aminophenyl Et ether, B, 95, 141-2°; 4-aminophenyl Pr ether, B, 88, 135-6°; 2-aminophenyl Bu ether, A, 96, 112.5-13°; 4-aminophenyl Bu ether, B, 94, 133-3.5°; 4-butoxybenzylamine, A, 86, 86-7°; 2-pyridylethylbenzylamine, A, 43, 106-7°. p-Alkoxyanilides showed better analgesic activity (hot-plate method) than three similar com. compds. Heterocyclic salicylamides and, particularly, salicylopiperidide showed good effects.

L4 ANSWER 9 OF 9 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2009 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1960:7335 CAPLUS Full-text

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 54:7335

ORIGINAL REFERENCE NO.: 54:1556d-g

TITLE: Pyridylethylated salicylamides

INVENTOR(S): Shapiro, Seymour L.; Freedman, Louis; Rose, Ira M.

PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): U.S. Vitamin & Pharmaceutical Corp.

SOURCE: Continuation-in-part of U.S. 2,835,668 (C.A. 53, 2261b)

DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent

LANGUAGE: English

FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1

PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
US 2899437		19590811	US	00000000 <--

AB The title compds. are useful as analgesics, fungicides, anesthetics, and for central nervous system depression, ganglionic blockade, and antiinflammatory response. Thus, 0.005 mole of an N-pyridylethyl-1,3-benzoxazine-2,4-dione in NaOH solution is stirred until solution occurs, (2-48 hrs.), acidified with HCl, and filtered to yield the desired N-pyridylsalicylamide (I). I with MeI gives the corresponding N-methylpyridinium iodide. The new compds. prepared are (bz-substituent, pyridine group, % yield, and m.p. given): 2-C5H4N (II), 5-Cl, 87, 139°; 5-Cl, 2-pyridyl-5-ethyl (III), 81, 131°; 5-Cl, 4-C5H4N (IV), 70, 154-5° (methiodide m. 196-201°); 5-Br, II, 51, 143°; 5-Br, III, 67, 131° (methiodide m. 198-201°); 3-Me, II, 73, 97° (methiodide m. 188°); 3-Me, III, 68, 106° (methiodide m. 198-200°); 3-Me, IV, 65, 152-3°; 5-Ph, III, 70, 147-8°; 5-Ph, IV, 66, 127-8°; 4-OH, II, 60, 209-10°; 4-OH, III, -, 172-3°; 4-OH, IV, 71, 275-6°; 5-OH, II, 53, 202-5°; 5-OH, III, 55, 160-1°; 5-OH, IV, 58, 238-42°. Cf. C.A. 51, 14731b.

```
=> s l2 and ('methionin?')
           444 L2
            61 'METHIONIN?'
L5           0 L2 AND ('METHIONIN?')

=> s l2 and methionine
           444 L2
         97295 METHIONINE
           557 METHIONINES
         97489 METHIONINE
                 (METHIONINE OR METHIONINES)
L6           3 L2 AND METHIONINE

=> d l6 ibib abs

L6   ANSWER 1 OF 3  CAPLUS  COPYRIGHT 2009 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER:        2005:891135  CAPLUS  Full-text
DOCUMENT NUMBER:         143:207621
TITLE:                   Synergistic fungicidal compositions comprising
a
                         pyridylethylbenzamide derivative and a
                         methionine biosynthesis inhibitor
INVENTOR(S):             Gouot, Jean-Marie; Grosjean-Cournoyer, Marie-
Claire
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S):      Bayer Cropscience SA, Fr.
SOURCE:                  PCT Int. Appl., 19 pp.
                         CODEN: PIXXD2
DOCUMENT TYPE:           Patent
LANGUAGE:                English
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT:  1
PATENT INFORMATION:

     PATENT NO.          KIND   DATE        APPLICATION NO.        DATE
     ----------------    ----   --------    --------------------   ----
----
     WO 2005077182        A1    20050825    WO 2005-EP2567
20050210
         W:  AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BW, BY, BZ,
CA, CH,
             CN, CO, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EC, EE, EG, ES, FI,
GB, GD,
             GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR,
KZ, LC,
             LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ,
NA, NI,
             NO, NZ, OM, PG, PH, PL, PT, RO, RU, SC, SD, SE, SG, SK,
SL, SY,
             TJ, TM, TN, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VC, VN, YU, ZA,
ZM, ZW
         RW: BW, GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, NA, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZM,
ZW, AM,
             AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM, AT, BE, BG, CH, CY, CZ,
DE, DK,
```

EE, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, HU, IE, IS, IT, LT, LU, MC, NL, PL, PT,
RO, SE, SI, SK, TR, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GQ, GW, ML,
MR, NE, SN, TD, TG

EP 1570737 A1 20050907 EP 2004-356015 20040212

R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT,
IE, SI, LT, LV, FI, RO, MK, CY, AL, TR, BG, CZ, EE, HU, SK

AU 2005213185 A1 20050825 AU 2005-213185 20050210

CA 2551148 A1 20050825 CA 2005-2551148 20050210

EP 1713335 A1 20061025 EP 2005-715941 20050210

EP 1713335 B1 20080827

R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT,
IE, SI, LT, FI, RO, CY, TR, BG, CZ, EE, HU, PL, SK, IS

CN 1917761 A 20070221 CN 2005-80004217 20050210

BR 2005006619 A 20070502 BR 2005-6619 20050210

JP 2007522186 T 20070809 JP 2006-552586 20050210

AT 406097 T 20080915 AT 2005-715941 20050210

IN 2006DN03605 A 20070831 IN 2006-DN3605 20060622

MX 2006009066 A 20061113 MX 2006-9066 20060809

KR 2006126579 A 20061207 KR 2006-717764 20060901

KR 838539 B1 20080617

US 20070137273 A1 20070621 US 2006-588360 20061010

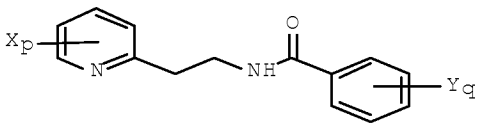
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: EP 2004-356015 A 20040212

US 2004-636999P P 20041217

WO 2005-EP2567 W 20050210

OTHER SOURCE(S): MARPAT 143:207621

GI



I

AB Synergstic fungicidal compns. comprise a pyridylethylbenzamide derivative I (X = halo, alkyl or haloalkyl; Y = X, alkenyl, alkynyl, alkoxy, etc.; p = 1-4; q = 1-5) and a compound capable of inhibiting methionine biosynthesis. Optionally, the composition further comprises an addnl. fungicide.

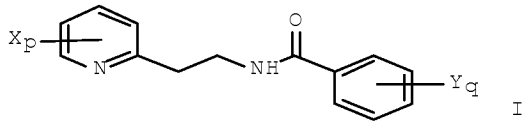
REFERENCE COUNT: 4 THERE ARE 4 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS
RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

=> d l6 ibib abs 1-3

L6 ANSWER 1 OF 3 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2009 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2005:891135 CAPLUS Full-text
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 143:207621
TITLE: Synergistic fungicidal compositions comprising a
pyridylethylbenzamide derivative and a methionine biosynthesis inhibitor
INVENTOR(S): Gouot, Jean-Marie; Grosjean-Cournoyer, Marie-Claire
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Bayer Cropscience SA, Fr.
SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 19 pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: English
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
WO 2005077182	A1	20050825	WO 2005-EP2567	20050210
W: AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BW, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CO, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EC, EE, EG, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NA, NI, NO, NZ, OM, PG, PH, PL, PT, RO, RU, SC, SD, SE, SG, SK, SL, SY, TJ, TM, TN, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VC, VN, YU, ZA, ZM, ZW				
RW: BW, GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, NA, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZM, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM, AT, BE, BG, CH, CY, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, HU, IE, IS, IT, LT, LU, MC, NL, PL, PT, RO, SE, SI, SK, TR, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GQ, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG				
EP 1570737	A1	20050907	EP 2004-356015	

20040212
R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT,
IE, SI, LT, LV, FI, RO, MK, CY, AL, TR, BG, CZ, EE, HU, SK
AU 2005213185 A1 20050825 AU 2005-213185 20050210
CA 2551148 A1 20050825 CA 2005-2551148 20050210
EP 1713335 A1 20061025 EP 2005-715941 20050210
EP 1713335 B1 20080827
R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT,
IE, SI, LT, FI, RO, CY, TR, BG, CZ, EE, HU, PL, SK, IS
CN 1917761 A 20070221 CN 2005-80004217 20050210
BR 2005006619 A 20070502 BR 2005-6619 20050210
JP 2007522186 T 20070809 JP 2006-552586 20050210
AT 406097 T 20080915 AT 2005-715941 20050210
IN 2006DN03605 A 20070831 IN 2006-DN3605 20060622
MX 2006009066 A 20061113 MX 2006-9066 20060809
KR 2006126579 A 20061207 KR 2006-717764 20060901
KR 838539 B1 20080617
US 20070137273 A1 20070621 US 2006-588360 20061010
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: EP 2004-356015 A 20040212
US 2004-636999P P 20041217
WO 2005-EP2567 W 20050210
OTHER SOURCE(S): MARPAT 143:207621
GI



I

AB Synergstic fungicidal compns. comprise a pyridylethylbenzamide derivative I (X = halo, alkyl or haloalkyl; Y = X, alkenyl, alkynyl, alkoxy, etc.; p = 1-4; q = 1-5) and a compound capable of inhibiting methionine biosynthesis. Optionally, the composition further comprises an addnl. fungicide.
REFERENCE COUNT: 4 THERE ARE 4 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS

RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE
RE FORMAT

L6 ANSWER 2 OF 3 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2009 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2004:465510 CAPLUS Full-text
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 141:133551
TITLE: Thyroid receptor ligands. Part 2: thyromimetics with improved selectivity for the thyroid hormone receptor beta
AUTHOR(S): Hangeland, Jon J.; Doweyko, Arthur M.; Dejneka, Tamara; Friends, Todd J.; Devasthale, Pratik; Mellstrom, Karin; Sandberg, Johnny; Grynfarb, Marlena; Sack, John S.; Einspahr, Howard; Faernegardh, Mathias; Husman, Bolette; Ljunggren, Jan; Koehler, Konrad; Sheppard, Cheryl; Malm, Johan; Ryono, Denis E.
CORPORATE SOURCE: Pharmaceutical Research Institute, Bristol-Myers Squibb, Princeton, NJ, 08543, USA
SOURCE: Bioorganic & Medicinal Chemistry Letters (2004), 14(13), 3549-3553
CODEN: BMCLE8; ISSN: 0960-894X
PUBLISHER: Elsevier Science B.V.
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: English
OTHER SOURCE(S): CASREACT 141:133551
AB A set of thyromimetics having improved selectivity for TR-β1 were prepared by replacing the 3'-iso-Pr group of 2 and 3 with substituents having increased steric bulk. From this limited SAR study, the most potent and selective compds. identified were derived from 2 and contained a 3'-Ph moiety bearing small hydrophobic groups meta to the biphenyl link. X-ray crystal data of 15c complexed with TR-β1 LBD shows methionine 442 to be displaced by the bulky R3' Ph Et amide side chain. Movement of this amino acid side chain provides an expanded pocket for the bulky side chain while the ligand-receptor complex retains full agonist activity.
REFERENCE COUNT: 23 THERE ARE 23 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS
RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE
RE FORMAT

L6 ANSWER 3 OF 3 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2009 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1999:529132 CAPLUS Full-text
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 131:170355
TITLE: Preparation of heterocycle-containing benzamide derivatives as farnesyl transferase inhibitors
INVENTOR(S): Drake, David John; Wardleworth, James Michael
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Zeneca Limited, UK; Zeneca Pharma S.A.

SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 138 pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: English
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
WO 9941235	A1	19990819	WO 1999-GB369	19990204
W: AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, CA, CH, CN, CU, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, GB, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, NO, NZ, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TR, TT, UA, UG, US, UZ, VN, YU, ZW				
RW: GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, SD, SZ, UG, ZW, AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG				
AU 9924351	A	19990830	AU 1999-24351	19990204
EP 1054865	A1	20001129	EP 1999-903834	19990204
R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT, IE, FI				
JP 2002503650	T	20020205	JP 2000-531430	19990204
ZA 9901032	A	19990810	ZA 1999-1032	19990209
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			EP 1998-400294 A	19980210
			WO 1999-GB369 W	19990204

OTHER SOURCE(S): MARPAT 131:170355
GI

* STRUCTURE DIAGRAM TOO LARGE FOR DISPLAY - AVAILABLE VIA OFFLINE PRINT *

AB The present invention relates to compds. of formula (I; wherein A is of formula Q, Q1, or Ar1CH2E(Ar2); B is Ph, pyridyl, pyridazinyl, pyrimidyl, pyrazinyl, thienyl, thiazolyl, furyl or oxazolyl, the ring being substituted on ring carbon atoms by R1 and -(CH2)nR2; or B is pyrrolyl, pyrazolyl or imidazolyl, and when A is of formula Q or Q1, B can also be naphthyl substituted by R1 and (CH2)nR2; R1 is of the formula -CONHCH(R10)R11; ; R2 is Ph or

heteroaryl; n is 0, 1 or 2; wherein R3 is hydrogen, C2-5 alkanoyl, C1-4 alkoxycarbonyl, C2-4 alkenyloxycarbonyl, phenyl-C1-3 alkyl, phenoxycarbonyl, etc.; R4 is hydrogen, C1-4 alkyl, C2-5 alkanoyl, C1-4 alkoxycarbonyl, phenyl-C1-3 alkyl, benzoyl, heteroaryl C1-3 alkyl or heteroaryl; D is a linking moiety selected from (un)substituted Q3 - Q5; Ar1 is (un)substituted imidazol-1-, -2-, or -3-yl; Ar2 is Ph or heteroaryl; E is C:CH, CHCH2, N-(un)substituted CHNH or CHNHCH2, CHO, CHOCH2; wherein R10 is hydrogen or (CH2)qR12 (q is 0-4) and R11 is of the formula CH2OR13, COR14, CH2COR14, is morpholino-C1-4 alkyl, pyrrolidin-1-yl-C1-4 alkyl, piperidin-1-yl-C1-4 alkyl, etc.; R12 is hydrogen, C1-4 alkylsulfanyl, C1-4 alkyl sulfonyl, hydroxy, C1-4 alkoxy, etc.; R13 is hydrogen, C1-4 alkyl, Ph, heteroaryl, C2-5 alkanoyl, etc.; R14 (un)substituted C1-4 alkyl, Ph, phenyl-C1-3 alkyl, cyano, C2-4 alkanoyloxy, HO, etc.) or pharmaceutically acceptable salts or prodrugs thereof. These compds. are useful for the treatment of a disease mediated through farnesylation of mutant ras products by inhibition of the enzyme farnesyl-protein transferase (FPTase), especially cancer. Thus, 4-{[1-(4-Fluorophenyl)-2-(imidazol-1-yl)ethyl]amino}-2-(4-fluorophenyl)benzoic acid was condensed with L-methionine Me ester hydrochloride using 1-ethyl-3-(3-dimethylaminopropyl)carbodiimide, HOBT, and 4-dimethylaminopyridine in CH2Cl2 at ambient temperature for 5 h to give 80% N-{4-{[1-(4-Fluorophenyl)-2-(imidazol-1-yl)ethyl]amino}-2-(4- fluorophenyl)benzoyl}-L-methionine Me ester which was reduced by LiBH4 in THF at 0° at ambient temperature overnight to give N-benzoyl-L-methioninol derivative (II).

REFERENCE COUNT: 3 THERE ARE 3 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS
RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

=> s l2 and (methionine or amino acid or protein)

<------User Break------>

SEARCH ENDED BY USER

=> s l2 and (methionine or amino acid or protein)
<------User Break------>

SEARCH ENDED BY USER

=> s l2 and (amino acid? or protein?)
<------User Break------>

SEARCH ENDED BY USER

=> s l2
L7 444 L2

=> s l2 and methionine
444 L2
97295 METHIONINE
557 METHIONINES

```
         97489 METHIONINE
                 (METHIONINE OR METHIONINES)
L8           3 L2 AND METHIONINE

=> s l2 and (protein? or 'amino acid?')
<------User Break------>

SEARCH ENDED BY USER

=> s l2 and (germinat? or mycelium)
           444 L2
         63685 GERMINAT?
         16266 MYCELIUM
            29 MYCELIUMS
          9113 MYCELIA
             2 MYCELIAS
         23446 MYCELIUM
                 (MYCELIUM OR MYCELIUMS OR MYCELIA OR MYCELIAS)
L9           1 L2 AND (GERMINAT? OR MYCELIUM)

=> d l9 ibib abs

L9   ANSWER 1 OF 1  CAPLUS  COPYRIGHT 2009 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER:        2005:891134  CAPLUS  Full-text
DOCUMENT NUMBER:         143:207620
TITLE:                   Synergistic fungicidal compositions comprising
a
                         pyridylethylbenzamide derivative and a
compound
                         capable of inhibiting spore germination or
                         mycelium growth by acting on different
                         metabolic routes
INVENTOR(S):             Grosjean-Cournoyer, Marie-Claire; Gouot, Jean-
Marie
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S):      Bayer Cropscience SA, Fr.
SOURCE:                  PCT Int. Appl., 35 pp.
                         CODEN: PIXXD2
DOCUMENT TYPE:           Patent
LANGUAGE:                English
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT:  1
PATENT INFORMATION:

     PATENT NO.          KIND   DATE        APPLICATION NO.        DATE
     ----------------    ----   --------    --------------------   ----
----
     WO 2005077181        A1    20050825    WO 2005-EP2566
20050210
         W:  AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BW, BY, BZ,
CA, CH,
             CN, CO, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EC, EE, EG, ES, FI,
GB, GD,
             GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR,
KZ, LC,
             LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ,
NA, NI,
             NO, NZ, OM, PG, PH, PL, PT, RO, RU, SC, SD, SE, SG, SK,
SL, SY,
```

TJ, TM, TN, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VC, VN, YU, ZA, ZM, ZW
RW: BW, GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, NA, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZM, ZW, AM,
AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM, AT, BE, BG, CH, CY, CZ, DE, DK,
EE, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, HU, IE, IS, IT, LT, LU, MC, NL, PL, PT,
RO, SE, SI, SK, TR, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GQ, GW, ML,
MR, NE, SN, TD, TG

EP 1570738 A1 20050907 EP 2004-356017 20040212

R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT,
IE, SI, LT, LV, FI, RO, MK, CY, AL, TR, BG, CZ, EE, HU, SK

AU 2005213184 A1 20050825 AU 2005-213184 20050210

CA 2551147 A1 20050825 CA 2005-2551147 20050210

EP 1713334 A1 20061025 EP 2005-715940 20050210

EP 1713334 B1 20080723

R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT,
IE, SI, LT, FI, RO, CY, TR, BG, CZ, EE, HU, PL, SK, IS

CN 1917762 A 20070221 CN 2005-80004260 20050210

BR 2005006613 A 20070502 BR 2005-6613 20050210

JP 2007522185 T 20070809 JP 2006-552585 20050210

AT 401791 T 20080815 AT 2005-715940 20050210

ES 2311213 T3 20090201 ES 2005-715940 20050210

IN 2006DN03600 A 20070831 IN 2006-DN3600 20060622

MX 2006009067 A 20061113 MX 2006-9067 20060809

KR 838540 B1 20080617 KR 2006-716373 20060814

US 20070142444 A1 20070621 US 2006-588532 20061012

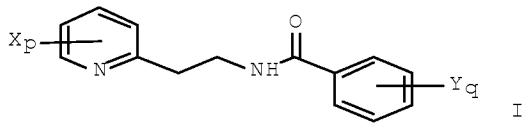
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: EP 2004-356017 A 20040212

US 2004-636898P P 20041218

WO 2005-EP2566 W 20050210

OTHER SOURCE(S): MARPAT 143:207620

GI



I

AB Synergistic fungicidal compns. comprise at least a pyridylethylbenzamide derivative I (X = halo, alkyl or haloalkyl; Y = X, alkenyl, alkynyl, alkoxy, etc.; p = 1-4; q = 15) and a compound capable of inhibiting spore germination or mycelium growth by acting on different metabolic routes. A composition optionally contains an addnl. fungicidal compound

REFERENCE COUNT: 3 THERE ARE 3 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS
RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

```
=> s fungici? and (germinat? or mycelium?)
        118522 FUNGICI?
         63685 GERMINAT?
         16283 MYCELIUM?
L10       5406 FUNGICI? AND (GERMINAT? OR MYCELIUM?)

=> s l10 and (methionine)
         97295 METHIONINE
           557 METHIONINES
         97489 METHIONINE
                  (METHIONINE OR METHIONINES)
L11         18 L10 AND (METHIONINE)

=> d l11 ibib abs 1-18

L11  ANSWER 1 OF 18  CAPLUS  COPYRIGHT 2009 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER:        2006:650551  CAPLUS  Full-text
DOCUMENT NUMBER:         146:289803
TITLE:                   Characterization of laboratory mutants of
Botrytis
                         cinerea resistant to QoI fungicides
AUTHOR(S):               Markoglou, Anastasios N.; Malandrakis,
Anastasios A.;
                         Vitoratos, Andreas G.; Ziogas, Basil N.
CORPORATE SOURCE:        Laboratory of Pesticide Science, Agricultural
                         University of Athens, Athens, 118 55, Greece
SOURCE:                  European Journal of Plant Pathology (2006),
115(2),
                         149-162
                         CODEN: EPLPEH; ISSN: 0929-1873
PUBLISHER:               Springer
DOCUMENT TYPE:           Journal
LANGUAGE:                English
AB  Botrytis cinerea mutants with moderate and high resistance to
    pyraclostrobin, a Qo inhibitor of mitochondrial electron transport
    at the cytochrome bc1 complex, were isolated at high frequency
```

after nitrosoguanidine-induced mutagenesis and selection on medium containing pyraclostrobin and salicylhydroxamate (SHAM), a specific inhibitor of cyanide-resistant (alternative) respiration. Oxygen uptake in whole fungal cells was strongly inhibited in the wild-type strain by pyraclostrobin and SHAM, but not in the mutant isolates. Cross-resistance studies with other Qo and Qi inhibitors (QoI and QiI) of cytochrome bc1 complex of mitochondrial respiration showed that the mutation(s) for resistance to pyraclostrobin also decreased the sensitivity of the mutant strains to other QoI (azoxystrobin, fluoxastrobin, trifloxystrobin, picoxystrobin), but not to famoxadone and to the QiI cyazofamid and antimycin-A. Increased sensitivity of pyraclostrobin-resistant strains to the carboxamide boscalid (inhibitor of complex II) and to the anilinopyrimidine cyprodinil (methionine biosynthesis inhibitor) was observed No effect of pyraclostrobin resistance mutation(s) on fungicidal activity of the hydroxyanilide fenhexamid, the phenylpyrrole fludioxonil, the benzimidazole benomyl, and the phenylpyridinamine fluazinam, which affect other cellular pathways, was observed Study of fitness parameters in the wild-type and pyraclostrobin-resistant mutants of B. cinerea showed that most mutants had decreased sporulation, conidial germination, and sclerotia production Stability studies of the pyraclostrobin-resistant phenotype showed decreased resistance, mainly in moderate resistant strains, when the mutants were grown on inhibitor-free media. A rapid recovery of the resistance level was observed after the mutants were returned to selective media. Study of competitive ability of mutant isolates against the wild-type parent strain (use of mixed conidial population) showed that all mutants were less competitive than the wild-type strain in vitro. The competitive ability of highly resistant mutants was higher than in moderate mutants. Pathogenicity tests on cucumber seedlings showed that all mutant strains had an infection ability similar to the wild-type parent strain. Preventive applications of the com. product of F-500 25EC (pyraclostrobin) were effective against lesion development on cotyledons by the wild-type, but ineffective, even at high concns., against disease caused by the pyraclostrobin-resistant isolates. Boscalid (F-510 50WG) was equally effective against the disease caused by the wild-type or pyraclostrobin-resistant mutants.

REFERENCE COUNT: 35 THERE ARE 35 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS
RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L11 ANSWER 2 OF 18 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2009 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2005:1322975 CAPLUS Full-text
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 144:186384
TITLE: Antifungal effects of cysteine towards Eutypa lata, a pathogen of vineyards
AUTHOR(S): Octave, Stephane; Amborabe, Benigne-Ernest; Luini, Estelle; Ferreira, Thierry; Fleurat-Lessard, Pierrette; Roblin, Gabriel
CORPORATE SOURCE: Laboratoire de Physiologie, Biochimie, Biologie

Moleculaire Vegetales et Genetique des levures,
Universite de Poitiers (CNRS, UMR 6161), Poitiers,
86022, Fr.
SOURCE: Plant Physiology and Biochemistry (Amsterdam, Netherlands) (2005), 43(10-11), 1006-1013
CODEN: PPBIEX; ISSN: 0981-9428
PUBLISHER: Elsevier B.V.
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: English
AB Cysteine inhibited mycelial growth of the pathogenic fungus affecting grapevines E. lata in a concentration-dependent manner. The threshold value (defined by the concentration inducing a growth inhibition >5%) was 0.5 mM. A 10 mM concentration induced a complete inhibition of growth and triggered necrotic processes as evidenced by an increasing number of nuclei stained by propidium iodide. In conditions mimicking the plant environment (in particular, a pH near the apoplastic value, i.e. 5.5), 6 mM cysteine induced dramatic modifications in the structural organization of the mycelium (wall, mitochondria, vacuoles, and nucleus) leading to death of the hyphae. The antifungal effect of the mol. increased at the acidic exptl. pH (pH 4.1). The effect was highly specific to cysteine since modifying the mol. arrangement or masking the SH-function hindered the antifungal efficiency. Cysteine spectrum of action was broad among the various strains of E. lata tested. However, a lower efficiency was observed against fungal species intervening in other grapevine diseases (esca, black dead arm). Besides its direct antifungal effect, the role of cysteine presents particular interest in the fight against fungal pathogens since it triggered an excretion of ergosterol, a compound with elicitor properties. Therefore, cysteine may indirectly increase plant defense reactions.
REFERENCE COUNT: 36 THERE ARE 36 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS
RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L11 ANSWER 3 OF 18 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2009 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2005:25408 CAPLUS Full-text
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 142:426689
TITLE: Aviglycine and propargylglycine inhibit conidial
germination and mycelial growth of Fusarium oxysporum f. sp. luffae
AUTHOR(S): Jin, Jung-Kang; Adams, Douglas O.; Ko, Yeong; Yu,
Chih-Wen; Lin, Chin-Ho
CORPORATE SOURCE: Department of Life Science, National Chung Hsing
University, Taichung, Taiwan
SOURCE: Mycopathologia (2004), 158(3), 369-375
CODEN: MYCPAH; ISSN: 0301-486X
PUBLISHER: Kluwer Academic Publishers
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: English

AB Two inhibitors, aviglycine and propargylglycine, were tested for their ability to suppress methionine synthesis thus inhibit conidial germination and mycelial growth of Czapek-Dox liquid medium grown Fusarium oxysporum f. sp. luffae. Aviglycine inhibited conidial germination in the range of 0.3-7.6 μM. The linear inhibition range for mycelial growth was about 7.6-762.9 μM. Although aviglycine did not completely inhibit both conidial germination and mycelial growth, it showed significant inhibitory effect at 1.5 μM. The inhibition range for propargylglycine against conidial germination and mycelial growth were from 0.08 to 8841 μM and from 0.8 to 884.1 μM, resp. Propargylglycine inhibited conidial germination and mycelial growth at a concentration of 8841 μM. The EC50 values of aviglycine were 1 μM for conidial growth and 122 μM for mycelial growth, and the EC50 values of propargylglycine were 47.7 μM for conidial growth and 55.6 μM for mycelial growth. Supplement of methionine released inhibition of aviglycine or propargylglycine to conidial germination. In addition, a mixture of aviglycine (1.5 μM) and propargylglycine (8841 μM) showed additive inhibitive effect than applied alone on 10 isolates. From these results, both aviglycine and propargylglycine exhibited inhibitory activity, and suggest that they can provide potential tools to design novel fungicide against fungal pathogens.

REFERENCE COUNT: 12 THERE ARE 12 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS
RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L11 ANSWER 4 OF 18 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2009 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2004:193241 CAPLUS Full-text
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 141:36274
TITLE: Polyamine metabolism during the germination of Sclerotinia sclerotiorum ascospores and its relation with host infection
AUTHOR(S): Garriz, Andres; Dalmasso, Maria C.; Marina, Maria; Rivas, Elisa I.; Ruiz, Oscar A.; Pieckenstain, Fernando L.
CORPORATE SOURCE: Instituto de Investigaciones Biotecnologicas-Instituto Tecnologico de Chascomus, Universidad Nacional de General San Martin-Consejo Nacional de Investigaciones Cientificas y Tecnicas, Buenos Aires, Argent.
SOURCE: New Phytologist (2004), 161(3), 847-854
CODEN: NEPHAV; ISSN: 0028-646X
PUBLISHER: Blackwell Publishing Ltd.
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: English

AB Polyamine biosynthesis inhibitors were used to study polyamine metabolism during the germination of Sclerotinia sclerotiorum ascospores, and to evaluate the potential of polyamine biosynthesis inhibition for the control of ascospore-borne diseases in plants. The effects of inhibitors on ascospore

germination, free polyamine levels, ornithine decarboxylase activity and development of disease symptoms on tobacco (Nicotiana tabacum) leaf disks inoculated with ascospores were determined α-Difluoromethylornithine inhibited ornithine decarboxylase and decreased free spermidine levels, but had no effect on ascospore germination. Both, the spermidine synthase inhibitor cyclohexylamine and the S-adenosyl-methionine decarboxylase inhibitor methylglyoxal bis-[guanyl hydrazone] decreased free spermidine levels, but only the latter inhibited ascospore germination, at concns. of 5 mM or higher. Lesion development on leaf disks was reduced by cyclohexylamine and methylglyoxal bis-[guanyl hydrazone], but not by α-difluoromethylornithine. In the absence of inhibitors, dormant ascospores contained higher polyamine levels than mycelium. Ascospore germination did not depend on ornithine decarboxylase activity and inhibitors of this enzyme will probably have a limited potential for the control of ascospore-borne plant diseases. On the contrary, spermidine synthase and S-adenosylmethionine decarboxylase could be more suitable targets for fungicidal action. The relative insensitivity of ascospore germination to polyamine biosynthesis inhibitors may be caused by their high polyamine content.

REFERENCE COUNT: 28 THERE ARE 28 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS
RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L11 ANSWER 5 OF 18 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2009 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2001:627332 CAPLUS Full-text
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 135:299904
TITLE: Nitrolin and techniques for its use on winter wheat crops
AUTHOR(S): Niyazmetov, U. K.; Kariev, A. U.; Dustmukhamedov, T. T.
CORPORATE SOURCE: Inst. Khim. Rastitel'nykh Veshchestv im. S. Yu. Yunusova, AN RUz, Uzbekistan
SOURCE: Doklady Akademii Nauk Respubliki Uzbekistan (2001), (3), 34-37
CODEN: DARUEE; ISSN: 1019-8954
PUBLISHER: Fan
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: Russian

AB Growth regulating activity of nitrolin and it compatibility with seed treatment with the fungicide tuzal were investigated. The following parameters were used: seed germination, susceptibility to root rot, grain yield, content of starch in the grain, and content of selected amino acids in the leaves. As a result of growth processes intensification, the plants treated with nitrolin had higher rate of germination compared to control plants, lower number of diseased plants, higher grain yield and higher starch content in the grain. The decrease in root rot occurrence was also supplemented by the fungicidal action of tuzal. The composition of amino acids in treated plants did not differ from

the control, although their content was higher in leaves of nitrolin treated plants.

L11 ANSWER 6 OF 18 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2009 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1997:380005 CAPLUS Full-text
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 127:1954
ORIGINAL REFERENCE NO.: 127:463a,466a
TITLE: Bioregulatory effects of the fungicidal strobilurin kresoxim-methyl in wheat (Triticum aestivum)
AUTHOR(S): Grossmann, Klaus; Retzlaff, Gunter
CORPORATE SOURCE: Agricultural Res. Station, BASF, Limbergerhof, D-67114, Germany
SOURCE: Pesticide Science (1997), 50(1), 11-20
CODEN: PSSCBG; ISSN: 0031-613X
PUBLISHER: Wiley
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: English

AB Apart from its fungicidal effect, the strobilurin kresoxim-Me (BAS 490 F) was found to induce physiol. and developmental alterations in wheat (Triticum aestivum L.) which are seen in connection with improved yield. In a series of biotests including heterotrophic maize and photoautotrophic algal cell suspensions, duckweed, isolated mustard shoots and germinating cress seeds, kresoxim-Me showed a similar response pattern to standard auxins (e.g. IAA and NAA). Auxin-like activity of kresoxim-Me was also found when stem explants of tobacco were cultured on a hormone-free medium. Kresoxim-Me stimulated shoot formation, particularly at 10-7 M. The same effect was induced by 10-8 M IAA. The determination of phytohormone-like substances in shoots of wheat plants foliar-treated with 7 + 10-4 M kresoxim-Me revealed only slightly changed levels of endogenous IAA, gibberellins and abscisic acid. In contrast, the contents of dihydrozeatin riboside-type cytokinins increased to 160% of the control, while trans-zeatin riboside- and isopentenyladenosine-type cytokinins remained nearly unchanged. The most remarkable alterations were the redns. in 1-aminocyclopropane-1-carboxylic acid (ACC) levels and ethylene formation which were demonstrated in intact plants, leaf disks and the shoots of wheat subjected to drought stress. Kresoxim-Me affected the induction of ACC synthase activity which converts S-adenosyl-methionine to ACC in ethylene biosynthesis. In shoots from foliar-treated wheat plants, 10-4 M kresoxim-Me inhibited stress-induced increases in endogenous ACC synthase activity, ACC levels and ethylene formation by approx. 50%. Redns. in ACC synthase activity and ACC levels of 30% were also obtained at low concns. of α-NAA (10-6 M). In contrast, ACC synthase activity in vitro was not influenced by adding the compds. In wheat leaf disks, the inhibiting effect of kresoxim-Me, α-NAA and IAA on ethylene formation was accompanied by delayed leaf senescence, characterized by reduced chlorophyll loss. However, in contrast to kresoxim-Me which showed only inhibitory activity on ethylene synthesis over a wide range of concns. applied, the auxins stimulated ethylene production at high concns. of about 10-4 M. The inhibition of ethylene biosynthesis by kresoxim-Me, together with an increase in endogenous cytokinins could explain the

retardation of senescence and the intensified green leaf pigmentation in wheat exposed to this strobilurin.

REFERENCE COUNT: 28 THERE ARE 28 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L11 ANSWER 7 OF 18 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2009 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1997:128560 CAPLUS Full-text
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 126:140904
ORIGINAL REFERENCE NO.: 126:27135a,27138a
TITLE: Inhibition of methionine biosynthesis in Botrytis cinerea by the anilinopyrimidine fungicide pyrimethanil
AUTHOR(S): Fritz, Rene; Lanen, Catherine; Colas, Virginie; Leroux, Pierre
CORPORATE SOURCE: Institut National de la Recherche Agronomique, Unite de Phytopharmacie et des Mediateurs Chimiques, Versailles, 78026, Fr.
SOURCE: Pesticide Science (1997), 49(1), 40-46
CODEN: PSSCBG; ISSN: 0031-613X
PUBLISHER: Wiley
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: English
AB When mycelium of B. cinerea was treated with low concns. of pyrimethanil, the total amount of free amino acids increased. Qual. variations were also induced: alanine, glutamine, lysine, glycine, histidine, asparagine, arginine, threonine, α-aminobutyrate and β-alanine were accumulated; cyst(e)ine, valine, leucine and citrulline were reduced. When mycelium of B. cinerea was incubated with Na2[35S]O4, pyurimethanil, at 1·5 μM, induced a decrease of [35S]methionine and simultaneously an increase of [35S]cystathionine. Thus, pyrimethanil inhibits the biosynthesis of methionine and suggest that the primary target could be the cystathionine β-lyase.
REFERENCE COUNT: 23 THERE ARE 23 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L11 ANSWER 8 OF 18 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2009 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1993:76896 CAPLUS Full-text
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 118:76896
ORIGINAL REFERENCE NO.: 118:13411a,13414a
TITLE: Control of growth and development of Ceratocystis fimbriata Ell. et Halst. by plant growth regulators. IV. Ethylene
AUTHOR(S): Stopinska, Jadwiga; Kuik, Krystyna
CORPORATE SOURCE: Inst. Biol., N. Copernicus Univ., Torun, 87-100, Pol.
SOURCE: Bulletin of the Polish Academy of Sciences: Biological Sciences (1991), 39(3), 291-300

CODEN: BPABEN; ISSN: 0239-751X
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: English
AB C. fibriata was cultured on potato-dextrose agar on liquid medium containing 2-chloroethylphosphonic acid (CEPA), an ethylene-releasing compound, at 10-6-10-3 M concns. Ethylene inhibited growth of the fungus, sporulation and spore germination. The inhibition was stronger at higher concns. of ethylene. The older mycelium was more sensitive to ethylene than the younger one. C. fibriata produced ethylene enzymically in the presence and also without methionine in the medium. The younger (nonsporulating) mycelium with the high growth intensity produced more ethylene than the sporulating and older mycelium. The fungus did not produce ethylene nonenzymically after 24 h from killing of mycelium.

L11 ANSWER 9 OF 18 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2009 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1991:160762 CAPLUS Full-text
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 114:160762
ORIGINAL REFERENCE NO.: 114:27103a,27106a
TITLE: β-(3-Isoxazolin-5-on-2-yl)-alanine from Pisum: allelopathic properties and antimycotic bioassay
AUTHOR(S): Schenk, Sigrid U.; Werner, Dietrich
CORPORATE SOURCE: Bot. Inst., Philipps-Univ. Marburg, Marburg, D-3550, Germany
SOURCE: Phytochemistry (1991), 30(2), 467-70
CODEN: PYTCAS; ISSN: 0031-9422
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: English
AB Grasses and Lactuca sativa when germinated in the presence of the non-protein amino acid β-(3-isoxazolin-5-on-2-yl)-alanine (βIA) from roots and root exudates of pea (P. sativum) seedlings, showed a pronounced reduction of root length and a necrosis of the root tips. Growth of legume seedlings was only slightly affected, indicating the role of this secondary plant product as an allelochem. Besides its effect on plant morphogenesis, βIA also exhibits an antimycotic activity towards Saccharomyces cerevisiae with a min. inhibitory concentration (MIC) of 0.5 ppm.

L11 ANSWER 10 OF 18 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2009 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1986:181661 CAPLUS Full-text
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 104:181661
ORIGINAL REFERENCE NO.: 104:28673a,28676a
TITLE: Protection of wheat seedlings from Helminthosporium infection by seed treatment with chemicals
AUTHOR(S): Hait, G. N.; Sinha, A. K.
CORPORATE SOURCE: Dep. Plant Pathol., Bidhan Chandra Krishi Viswavidyalaya, Kalyani, 741235, India
SOURCE: Journal of Phytopathology (1986), 115(2), 97-107
CODEN: JPHYEB; ISSN: 0931-1785

DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: English
AB Of 24 phytoalexin-inducing chems. studied, HgCl2, CuCl2, and CdCl2 totally inhibited the germination of H. sativum; Ni(NO3)2, Na selenite, cycloheximide, IAA [87-51-4] and 2,4-D [94-75-7] inhibited spore germination by 79, 66, 68, 52, and 54%, resp. A few compds. such as DL-norvaline [760-78-1] and DL-methionine [59-51-8] stimulated spore germination. Most compds. when applied in seed treatments effectively protected 3-wk-old wheat seedlings against H. sativum infection.

L11 ANSWER 11 OF 18 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2009 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1985:144713 CAPLUS Full-text
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 102:144713
ORIGINAL REFERENCE NO.: 102:22647a,22650a
TITLE: Studies on the mode of action of cymoxanil
AUTHOR(S): Fritz, R.; Despreaux, D.; Leroux, P.
CORPORATE SOURCE: Lab. Phytopharm., Inst. Natl. Rech. Agron., Versailles, F-78000, Fr.
SOURCE: Tagungsbericht - Akademie der Landwirtschaftswissenschaften der Deutschen Demokratischen Republik (1984), 222(Syst. Fungic. Antifungal Compd.), 65-9
CODEN: TALDA3; ISSN: 0138-2659
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: English
AB In Botrytis cinerea, cymoxanil (I) [57966-95-7] inhibited mycelial growth, and to a lesser extent spore germination. The toxicity of I to B. cinerea was antagonized by methionine [63-68-3], glycine [56-40-6], serine [56-45-1], and cysteine [52-90-4]. I transiently inhibited the respiration of B. cinerea and Phytophthora cinnamomi. I enhanced the incorporation of acetate-14C into lipids in B. cinerea, but had a reverse effect in P. cinnamomi. I inhibited the penetration and incorporation of uridine-14C, serine-14C, and L-phenylalanine-14C, in both species.

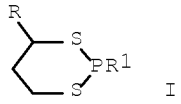
L11 ANSWER 12 OF 18 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2009 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1984:116335 CAPLUS Full-text
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 100:116335
ORIGINAL REFERENCE NO.: 100:17613a,17616a
TITLE: Mode of action of hymexazol in Pythium aphanidermatum
AUTHOR(S): Nakanishi, Toshiro; Sisler, Hugh D.
CORPORATE SOURCE: Agric. Chem. Res. Lab., Sankyo Co., Shiga, 520-23, Japan
SOURCE: Nippon Noyaku Gakkaishi (1983), 8(2), 173-81
CODEN: NNGADV; ISSN: 0385-1559
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: English
AB The dry weight increase of P. aphanidermatum hyphae in liquid culture was not affected by exposure to 3 μg/mL hymexazol (I) [10004-44-1] for 5 h, but was almost completely inhibited after this period. Expansion of growing P. aphanidermatum hyphae was

inhibited after exposure to 3 μg/mL I for 3 h. Incorporation of 14C of AcONa-2-14C and methionine-methyl-14C into lipids and that of 14C of phenylalanine-U-14C into proteins were not inhibited by 3 μg/mL I during the 1st 3 h of exposure of fungal hyphae. Incorporation of 3H of uridine-6-3H into RNA was inhibited by .apprx.50% after hyphal exposure to I for 3 h, but incorporation of 14C of labeled aspartic acid into RNA and proteins was not inhibited during 3 h of hyphal exposure. I did not interfere with nuclear division or nuclear movement in germinating zoospores. Amts. of I taken up by the fungus reached a maximum within 2 h, indicating that delayed toxicity was not attributable to the time required for I uptake. I was possibly converted into an active derivative inhibitory to a major metabolic pathway, or I directly inhibited an obscure pathway affecting growth only after appreciable delay.

L11 ANSWER 13 OF 18 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2009 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1983:48529 CAPLUS Full-text
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 98:48529
ORIGINAL REFERENCE NO.: 98:7423a,7426a
TITLE: Ethylene formation in barley seedlings during early stages of infection by Drechslera graminea and its regulation by seed treatment
AUTHOR(S): Walther, H. F.; Hoffmann, G. M.
CORPORATE SOURCE: Tech. Univ. Muenchen, Freising, D-8050, Fed. Rep. Ger.
SOURCE: Zeitschrift fuer Pflanzenkrankheiten und Pflanzenschutz (1982), 89(10), 561-70
CODEN: ZPFPAA; ISSN: 0340-8159
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: German

AB Natural infection of barley seed with D. graminea increased the ethylene [74-85-1] evolution within 3 wk of germination at 2 or 4° from 3-4 to 22 and 12 pmol/mL head space, resp. Seed dressing with Panoctine UTB (I) [74725-91-0] halved the ethylene evolution by infected seedlings. In another test at 4°, dressing with I, ROP 17,660 B (iprodione-carbendazim) [58784-20-6], BAS 39503 F [80123-72-4], or Baytan U [74725-94-3] decreased the ethylene evolution to uninfected control level. Arbosan UT [73730-31-1] And Drawigran plus [84069-57-8] inhibited the ethylene evolution more effectively than did triforine [26644-46-2]. In contrast, Ceresan [107-27-7] increased the ethylene evolution to 110 pmol/mL, evidently by a Hg-induced stress. At 2° all fungicides, with exception of Ceresan and triforine, decreased the ethylene evolution to control levels. Only Ceresan stimulated ethylene formation by noninfected barley. An addition of 10-3 mol L-methionine [63-68-3]/L medium within 4 h induced ethylene evolution by D. graminea in vitro, whereas the precursor, α-ketoglutaric acid [328-50-7], was almost ineffective. The usefulness of ethylene evolution tests for fungicide screening is discussed.

L11 ANSWER 14 OF 18 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2009 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1980:632482 CAPLUS Full-text
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 93:232482
ORIGINAL REFERENCE NO.: 93:37099a,37102a
TITLE: Effect of chemical agents on the interrelations between potato plants and Phytophthora infestans (Mont.) D By. III. Effect of organophosphorus pesticides
AUTHOR(S): Mustafa, M.; D'yakov, Yu. T.
CORPORATE SOURCE: Mosk. Gos. Univ., Moscow, USSR
SOURCE: Mikologiya i Fitopatologiya (1980), 14(1), 31-6
CODEN: MIFIB2; ISSN: 0026-3648
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: Russian
GI



I

AB Preplant treatment of potato tubers with 5-100 μg Cidial [2597-03-7]/mL induced formation of 50-60 μg rishitin [18178-54-6]/mL tuber on contact with P. infestans zoospores. Phosalone [2310-17-0], phthalophos [732-11-6], and Sayfos [78-57-9] were less effective. I; R = H, R1 = SP(:S)(OEt)2 [57779-12-1], I; R = H, R1 = P(:O)(OEt)2 [61704-85-6], I; R = Me, R1 = P(:O)(OEt)2 [74748-28-0], and I; R = Me, R1 = P(:O)(OPr)2 [74754-52-2] also induced rishitin formation by the infected tubers and were highly toxic for P. infestans zoospores in vitro, whereas O,O-diethyldithiophosphoric acid [298-06-6] failed to stimulate the rishitin formation in spite of its high toxicity for the zoospores in vitro. Quinosan [82-68-8], Inezin [21722-85-0], and ketazin [13286-32-3] induced rishitin formation in infected (but not in healthy) tubers, whereas Pyrazophos [13457-18-6] inhibited rishitin formation in infected tubers, while showing a high toxicity for zoospores in vitro. Inezin, ketazin P [26087-47-8], and Quinosan rapidly stimulated protein and amino acid release from germinating zoospores. Ca(NO3)2 at 50 μg/mL protected the germinating zoospores from protein loss caused by Quinosan. Methionine [63-68-3] and cysteine [52-90-4] were less effective protectants. Ca2+ protected the germinating zoospores from the release of substances which induce rishitin formation in the presence of Quinosan and Inezin.

L11 ANSWER 15 OF 18 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2009 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1979:450986 CAPLUS Full-text

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 91:50986
ORIGINAL REFERENCE NO.: 91:8215a,8218a
TITLE: Studies on the inhibitory effects of N-acylamino acid
and its analog for the pathogenic fungus and bacteria
in various plants
AUTHOR(S): Takano, Saburo
CORPORATE SOURCE: Dep. Agric. Chem., Tokyo Univ. Agric., Tokyo, Japan
SOURCE: Memoirs of the Tokyo University of Agriculture (1978),
20, 51-73
CODEN: TOAMB6; ISSN: 0372-0322
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: English
AB N-acyl amino acids were synthesized and their inhibitory effects on pathogenic fungi studied. N-Benzoyl-L-leucine (I) [1466-83-7] and N-phenylacetyl-L-leucine [730-15-4] at 10 mM inhibited the growth of Rhizoctonia solani and N-benzoyl-L-methionine [10290-61-6] and N-phenoxyacetyl-L-leucine [14231-46-0] inhibited proliferation of Pyricularia orzae. I inhibited the proliferation of Gloeosporium musarum and Alternaria kikuchiana. Nα-cocoyl-L-arginine Et ester-D,L-2-pyrrolidone 5-carboxylic acid salt (II) at 10 μg/mL controlled (96.4%) Uromyces fabae and had a broader and more significant inhibitory effect on spore germination. I or II (100 μg/mL) inhibited G. musarum on banana. II inhibited the growth of Botrytis fabae, Gymnosporangium haraeanum, Venturia nashicola, and A. kikuchiana in pears. II 500-1000, Cu hydroxide chloride 1470, and 8-hydroxyquinolinatocopper [10380-28-6] 772 μg/mL inhibited Pseudoperonospora cubensis, Sphaerotheca fuligina, and Pseudomonas lachrymans in cucumber. The inhibitory mechanism of II on the growth of pathogenic bacilli includes leakage of biotin, glucose, ATP, and protein from the bacilli.

L11 ANSWER 16 OF 18 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2009 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1973:512267 CAPLUS Full-text
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 79:112267
ORIGINAL REFERENCE NO.: 79:18206h,18207a
TITLE: Effect of antimetabolites and fungicides on elongation of germination hyphae of powdery mildew in vitro
AUTHOR(S): Van't Land, B. G.; Dekker, J.
CORPORATE SOURCE: Lab. Phytopathol., Agric. Univ., Wageningen, Neth.
SOURCE: Netherlands Journal of Plant Pathology (1972), 78(6),
242-6
CODEN: NJPPAM; ISSN: 0028-2944
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: English
AB In vitro germ tube elongation of Sphaerotheca fuliginea was inhibited by low fungicide concns. and by high concns. of L-methionine [63-68-3] and procaine-hydrochloride (I) [51-05-8]. D-methionine [348-67-4] was inactive, both in vivo and in vitro. 6-

Azauracil [461-89-2] was converted to 6-azauridine monophosphate [2018-19-1] by S. fuliginea. The effects on hyphal elongation were used in the screening of fungicides and antimetabolites for control of powdery mildew.

L11 ANSWER 17 OF 18 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2009 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1964:496311 CAPLUS Full-text
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 61:96311
ORIGINAL REFERENCE NO.: 61:13822g-h
TITLE: Modes of action of chemotherapeutic agents in plants.
Discussion
AUTHOR(S): Cowling, Ellis B.; et al.
CORPORATE SOURCE: Conn. Agr. Expt. Sta., New Haven
SOURCE: Conn. Agr. Expt. Sta., New Haven, Bull. No. (1963),
663, 72-7
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: Unavailable
AB Chemical differences between pathogens and their plant hosts are considered, with some apparently new data. Relations between phenols and carbohydrate metabolism are discussed. In expts. on fusiform rust (a major disease of southern pine trees), the stem-invading fungus produces stem galls. Cycloheximide (I) in very low concns. prevented the germination of rust spores. I was translocated in slash pine seedlings at concns. high enough to inhibit a test-assay organism (not named) but had no apparent effect on the fungus in the tissue of the infected host. It is possible that I did not diffuse to the sites of infection rapidly enough to affect the pathogen. The relative fungicidal concns. of ethionine (II) on agar (test fungus not named) were 25, 50, and over 1000 p.p.m. for the L-, DL-, and D-forms, resp. Possibly II acted as a competitive inhibitor for methionine required as a Me donor in the formation of pectin. Applications of HgCl2 or CuCl2 to the endocarp of pea pods induced the formation of pisatin in concns. which inhibited some pathogens of peas in vitro. Other chemical compds. induced the formation of lower concns. of pisatin.

L11 ANSWER 18 OF 18 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2009 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1960:103999 CAPLUS Full-text
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 54:103999
ORIGINAL REFERENCE NO.: 54:19837h-i,19838a-b
TITLE: Reversal of fungitoxicity of 8-quinolinol by amino
acids and other chelators
AUTHOR(S): Zentmyer, George A.; Rich, Saul; Horsfall, James G.
CORPORATE SOURCE: Univ. of California, Riverside
SOURCE: Phytopathology (1960), 50, 421-4
CODEN: PHYTAJ; ISSN: 0031-949X
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: Unavailable
AB Amino acids and other chelators were tested for their ability to reverse the toxicity of 8-quinolinol (I) to spores and mycelium of

Aspergillus niger and to mycelium of Botryosphaeria ribis. In the spore test with A. niger, cysteine, histidine, tryptophan, Casamino acids, dithizone, and versene reversed I toxicity, and glutamic acid, asparagine, and glutathione did not. In the mycelium test with A. niger, cysteine reversed I toxicity; glutathione, asparagine, histidine, and tryptophan had no effect, and glutamic acid increased the toxicity of I. In the test with B. ribis, cysteine reversed I toxicity, and glutathione, asparagine, histidine, tryptophan, glutamic acid, glycine, and methionine had no effect. Dithizone and quinaldic acid reversed the toxicity of I to the spores of Stemphylium sarciniforme and Monilinia fructicola. In vitro studies showed that 0.5% solns. of histidine and cysteine can remove Cu from a 7 p.p.m. solution of Cu oxinate (II). It is suggested that II produces fungitoxicity in the following manner. The amino acids of the cell take Cu from the half-chelated II, and release I in situ. The Cu poisons amino acids, proteins, and enzymes while the freed I sequesters prosthetic trace metals such as Fe++, Zn++, and Co++.

```
=> s (fungicid? or anti!fung? or pesticid?) and (methionine) and
(mycelium or germinat?)
        118517 FUNGICID?
             3 ANTI!FUNG?
         98639 PESTICID?
         97295 METHIONINE
           557 METHIONINES
         97489 METHIONINE
                 (METHIONINE OR METHIONINES)
         16266 MYCELIUM
            29 MYCELIUMS
          9113 MYCELIA
             2 MYCELIAS
         23446 MYCELIUM
                 (MYCELIUM OR MYCELIUMS OR MYCELIA OR MYCELIAS)
         63685 GERMINAT?
L12         29 (FUNGICID? OR ANTI!FUNG? OR PESTICID?) AND (METHIONINE)
AND (MYC
               ELIUM OR GERMINAT?)

=> s l12 and (py,2003 or ay<2003 or pry<2003)
         17516 PY
           771 PIES
         18286 PY
                 (PY OR PIES)
         42924 2003
             0 PY,2003
                 (PY(W)2003)
       4503738 AY<2003
       3972615 PRY<2003
L13          1 L12 AND (PY,2003 OR AY<2003 OR PRY<2003)

=> d l13 ibib abs

L13  ANSWER 1 OF 1  CAPLUS  COPYRIGHT 2009 ACS on STN
```

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2004:269834 CAPLUS Full-text
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 140:266136
TITLE: Seed treatment for germination stimulation and plant vigor enhancement
INVENTOR(S): Johnson, William S.
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): USA
SOURCE: U.S. Pat. Appl. Publ., 10 pp.
CODEN: USXXCO
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: English
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
US 20040063582	A1	20040401	US 2002-246093	20020917 <--
US 7001869	B2	20060221		

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: US 2002-246093 20020917 <--

AB A seed treatment composition is given, containing plant macronutrients, micronutrients, a pesticides and at least one growth regulator. The composition addnl. contains vitamins, amino acids, penetrants and an energy source. The treatment results in germination stimulation and plant vigor and hardiness enhancement.

REFERENCE COUNT: 14 THERE ARE 14 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

```
=> s (fungicid? or anti!fung? or pesticid? or herbici?) and
(methionine) and (mycelium or germinat?)
        118517 FUNGICID?
             3 ANTI!FUNG?
         98639 PESTICID?
         93945 HERBICI?
         97295 METHIONINE
           557 METHIONINES
         97489 METHIONINE
                 (METHIONINE OR METHIONINES)
         16266 MYCELIUM
            29 MYCELIUMS
          9113 MYCELIA
             2 MYCELIAS
         23446 MYCELIUM
                 (MYCELIUM OR MYCELIUMS OR MYCELIA OR MYCELIAS)
         63685 GERMINAT?
L14         36 (FUNGICID? OR ANTI!FUNG? OR PESTICID? OR HERBICI?) AND
(METHIONI
               NE) AND (MYCELIUM OR GERMINAT?)

=> s l14 and (py<2003 or ay<2003 or pry<2003)
      22983274 PY<2003
       4503738 AY<2003
       3972615 PRY<2003
```

L15 27 L14 AND (PY<2003 OR AY<2003 OR PRY<2003)

=> d l15 ibib abs 1-10

L15 ANSWER 1 OF 27 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2009 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2004:269834 CAPLUS Full-text
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 140:266136
TITLE: Seed treatment for germination stimulation and plant vigor enhancement
INVENTOR(S): Johnson, William S.
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): USA
SOURCE: U.S. Pat. Appl. Publ., 10 pp.
CODEN: USXXCO
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: English
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
US 20040063582	A1	20040401	US 2002-246093	20020917 <--
US 7001869	B2	20060221		

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: US 2002-246093 20020917 <--
AB A seed treatment composition is given, containing plant macronutrients, micronutrients, a pesticides and at least one growth regulator. The composition addnl. contains vitamins, amino acids, penetrants and an energy source. The treatment results in germination stimulation and plant vigor and hardiness enhancement.
REFERENCE COUNT: 14 THERE ARE 14 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L15 ANSWER 2 OF 27 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2009 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2001:627332 CAPLUS Full-text
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 135:299904
TITLE: Nitrolin and techniques for its use on winter wheat crops
AUTHOR(S): Niyazmetov, U. K.; Kariev, A. U.; Dustmukhamedov, T. T.
CORPORATE SOURCE: Inst. Khim. Rastitel'nykh Veshchestv im. S. Yu. Yunusova, AN RUz, Uzbekistan
SOURCE: Doklady Akademii Nauk Respubliki Uzbekistan (2001), (3), 34-37
CODEN: DARUEE; ISSN: 1019-8954
PUBLISHER: Fan
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: Russian
AB Growth regulating activity of nitrolin and it compatibility with seed treatment with the fungicide tuzal were investigated. The following parameters were used: seed germination, susceptibility

to root rot, grain yield, content of starch in the grain, and content of selected amino acids in the leaves. As a result of growth processes intensification, the plants treated with nitrolin had higher rate of germination compared to control plants, lower number of diseased plants, higher grain yield and higher starch content in the grain. The decrease in root rot occurrence was also supplemented by the fungicidal action of tuzal. The composition of amino acids in treated plants did not differ from the control, although their content was higher in leaves of nitrolin treated plants.

L15 ANSWER 3 OF 27 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2009 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1998:121042 CAPLUS Full-text
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 128:163907
ORIGINAL REFERENCE NO.: 128:32199a,32202a
TITLE: The effect of herbicides applied at different terms on protein content and amino acids composition in the winter wheat grain of the Arda and Juma varieties
AUTHOR(S): Ostapczuk, Elzbieta; Rola, Henryka; Sykut, Anna; Nowicka, Barbara
CORPORATE SOURCE: Akademia Rolnicza, Lublin, 20-950, Pol.
SOURCE: Pestycydy (Warsaw) (1997), (1-2), 59-65
CODEN: PSTYDL; ISSN: 0208-8703
PUBLISHER: Instytut Przemyslu Organicznego
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: Polish
AB The 3 yr field experiment (1993-1995) studied the effect of Dicuran 80 WP, Glean 75 DF, Quartz Super, Grodyl 75 WG, Racer 25 EC and Stomp 330 EC on the content of protein and 16 amino acids in the grain of winter wheat of the varieties Arda and Juma. Before germination (I term), after germination in autumn (II term) and in spring (III term) herbicides were applied. The effect of the herbicides was only slight and it was related to the wheat variety. Dicuran and Glean decreased total protein and aspartic acid content; Grodyl increased protein content in the variety Arda. Glean, Racer, Stomp decreased, and Dicuran, Quartz Super increased protein content in the variety Juma. In this variety, Stomp and Quartz Super increased aspartic acid, glutamic acid, leucine, methionine and threonine content.

L15 ANSWER 4 OF 27 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2009 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1997:380005 CAPLUS Full-text
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 127:1954
ORIGINAL REFERENCE NO.: 127:463a,466a
TITLE: Bioregulatory effects of the fungicidal strobilurin kresoxim-methyl in wheat (Triticum aestivum)
AUTHOR(S): Grossmann, Klaus; Retzlaff, Gunter
CORPORATE SOURCE: Agricultural Res. Station, BASF, Limbergerhof, D-67114, Germany
SOURCE: Pesticide Science (1997), 50(1), 11-20

CODEN: PSSCBG; ISSN: 0031-613X
PUBLISHER: Wiley
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: English

AB Apart from its fungicidal effect, the strobilurin kresoxim-Me (BAS 490 F) was found to induce physiol. and developmental alterations in wheat (Triticum aestivum L.) which are seen in connection with improved yield. In a series of biotests including heterotrophic maize and photoautotrophic algal cell suspensions, duckweed, isolated mustard shoots and germinating cress seeds, kresoxim-Me showed a similar response pattern to standard auxins (e.g. IAA and NAA). Auxin-like activity of kresoxim-Me was also found when stem explants of tobacco were cultured on a hormone-free medium. Kresoxim-Me stimulated shoot formation, particularly at 10-7 M. The same effect was induced by 10-8 M IAA. The determination of phytohormone-like substances in shoots of wheat plants foliar-treated with 7 + 10-4 M kresoxim-Me revealed only slightly changed levels of endogenous IAA, gibberellins and abscisic acid. In contrast, the contents of dihydrozeatin riboside-type cytokinins increased to 160% of the control, while trans-zeatin riboside- and isopentenyladenosine-type cytokinins remained nearly unchanged. The most remarkable alterations were the redns. in 1-aminocyclopropane-1-carboxylic acid (ACC) levels and ethylene formation which were demonstrated in intact plants, leaf disks and the shoots of wheat subjected to drought stress. Kresoxim-Me affected the induction of ACC synthase activity which converts S-adenosyl-methionine to ACC in ethylene biosynthesis. In shoots from foliar-treated wheat plants, 10-4 M kresoxim-Me inhibited stress-induced increases in endogenous ACC synthase activity, ACC levels and ethylene formation by approx. 50%. Redns. in ACC synthase activity and ACC levels of 30% were also obtained at low concns. of α-NAA (10-6 M). In contrast, ACC synthase activity in vitro was not influenced by adding the compds. In wheat leaf disks, the inhibiting effect of kresoxim-Me, α-NAA and IAA on ethylene formation was accompanied by delayed leaf senescence, characterized by reduced chlorophyll loss. However, in contrast to kresoxim-Me which showed only inhibitory activity on ethylene synthesis over a wide range of concns. applied, the auxins stimulated ethylene production at high concns. of about 10-4 M. The inhibition of ethylene biosynthesis by kresoxim-Me, together with an increase in endogenous cytokinins could explain the retardation of senescence and the intensified green leaf pigmentation in wheat exposed to this strobilurin.

REFERENCE COUNT: 28 THERE ARE 28 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L15 ANSWER 5 OF 27 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2009 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1997:128560 CAPLUS Full-text
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 126:140904
ORIGINAL REFERENCE NO.: 126:27135a,27138a
TITLE: Inhibition of methionine biosynthesis in Botrytis cinerea by the anilinopyrimidine fungicide pyrimethanil
AUTHOR(S): Fritz, Rene; Lanen, Catherine; Colas,

Virginie;
Leroux, Pierre
CORPORATE SOURCE: Institut National de la Recherche Agronomique, Unite
de Phytopharmacie et des Mediateurs Chimiques, Versailles, 78026, Fr.
SOURCE: Pesticide Science (1997), 49(1), 40-46
CODEN: PSSCBG; ISSN: 0031-613X
PUBLISHER: Wiley
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: English
AB When mycelium of B. cinerea was treated with low concns. of pyrimethanil, the total amount of free amino acids increased. Qual. variations were also induced: alanine, glutamine, lysine, glycine, histidine, asparagine, arginine, threonine, α-aminobutyrate and β-alanine were accumulated; cyst(e)ine, valine, leucine and citrulline were reduced. When mycelium of B. cinerea was incubated with Na2[35S]O4, pyurimethanil, at 1·5 μM, induced a decrease of [35S]methionine and simultaneously an increase of [35S]cystathionine. Thus, pyrimethanil inhibits the biosynthesis of methionine and suggest that the primary target could be the cystathionine β-lyase.
REFERENCE COUNT: 23 THERE ARE 23 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS
RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L15 ANSWER 6 OF 27 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2009 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1993:76896 CAPLUS Full-text
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 118:76896
ORIGINAL REFERENCE NO.: 118:13411a,13414a
TITLE: Control of growth and development of Ceratocystis
fimbriata Ell. et Halst. by plant growth regulators.
IV. Ethylene
AUTHOR(S): Stopinska, Jadwiga; Kuik, Krystyna
CORPORATE SOURCE: Inst. Biol., N. Copernicus Univ., Torun, 87-100, Pol.
SOURCE: Bulletin of the Polish Academy of Sciences: Biological Sciences (1991), 39(3), 291-300
CODEN: BPABEN; ISSN: 0239-751X
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: English
AB C. fibriata was cultured on potato-dextrose agar on liquid medium containing 2-chloroethylphosphonic acid (CEPA), an ethylene-releasing compound, at 10-6-10-3 M concns. Ethylene inhibited growth of the fungus, sporulation and spore germination. The inhibition was stronger at higher concns. of ethylene. The older mycelium was more sensitive to ethylene than the younger one. C. fibriata produced ethylene enzymically in the presence and also without methionine in the medium. The younger (nonsporulating) mycelium with the high growth intensity produced more ethylene than the sporulating and older mycelium. The fungus did not produce ethylene nonenzymically after 24 h from killing of mycelium.

L15 ANSWER 7 OF 27 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2009 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1992:124848 CAPLUS Full-text
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 116:124848
ORIGINAL REFERENCE NO.: 116:21013a,21016a
TITLE: Broad antifungal activity of β-isoxazolinonyl-alanine, a non-protein amino acid from roots of pea (Pisum sativum L.) seedlings
AUTHOR(S): Schenk, S. U.; Lambein, F.; Werner, D.
CORPORATE SOURCE: Bot. Inst., Philipps-Univ., Marburg, W-3550, Germany
SOURCE: Biology and Fertility of Soils (1991), 11(3), 203-9
CODEN: BFSOEE; ISSN: 0178-2762
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: English

AB β-(Isoxazolin-5-on-2yl)alanine (βIA), a heterocyclic nonprotein amino acid from root exts. and root exudates of pea seedlings, acts as a potent growth inhibitor of several eukaryotic organisms, including yeasts, phytopathogenic fungi, unicellular green algae, and higher plants. The antibiotic effect on bakers' yeast was reversed by L-methionine, L-cysteine, and L-homocysteine. Phytopathogenic fungi such as Botrytis cinerea, Pythium ultimum, and Rhizoctonia solani grown on agar containing βIA were inhibited in the growth of mycelia or in the production of sclerotia. In contrast, no significant inhibition of either gram-pos. or gram-neg. bacteria was observed Rhizobium leguminosarum, the compatible microsymbiont of Pisum spp., and Rhizobium meliloti tolerated ≤2.9 mM βIA (500 ppm) without affecting the growth rate. Bradyrhizobium japonicum even gave a pos. chemotactic response to βIA. The ecol. significance of βIA as a preformed plant protectant during the seedling stage of Pisum spp. and other βIA-containing legumes is discussed.

L15 ANSWER 8 OF 27 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2009 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1991:673298 CAPLUS Full-text
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 115:273298
ORIGINAL REFERENCE NO.: 115:46285a,46288a
TITLE: Application of NMR spectrometry to fungicide pharmacology
AUTHOR(S): Yoshida, Mitsuru
CORPORATE SOURCE: Natl. Inst. Agro-Environ. Sci., Tsukuba, 305, Japan
SOURCE: Nippon Noyaku Gakkaishi (1991), 16(3), 545-54
CODEN: NNGADV; ISSN: 0385-1559
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal; General Review
LANGUAGE: Japanese

AB A review with 51 refs., on the author's work on the title subject, in which 13C and 1H NMR were applied to elucidate fungicidal action on transmethylation from methionine to choline in fungal mycelia and on water permeability of fungal cell membrane, resp.,

and two-dimensional 1H NMR was applied to the anal. of the binding of berenil with DNA.

L15 ANSWER 9 OF 27 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2009 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1991:160762 CAPLUS Full-text
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 114:160762
ORIGINAL REFERENCE NO.: 114:27103a,27106a
TITLE: β-(3-Isoxazolin-5-on-2-yl)-alanine from Pisum: allelopathic properties and antimycotic bioassay
AUTHOR(S): Schenk, Sigrid U.; Werner, Dietrich
CORPORATE SOURCE: Bot. Inst., Philipps-Univ. Marburg, Marburg, D-3550, Germany
SOURCE: Phytochemistry (1991), 30(2), 467-70
CODEN: PYTCAS; ISSN: 0031-9422
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: English
AB Grasses and Lactuca sativa when germinated in the presence of the non-protein amino acid β-(3-isoxazolin-5-on-2-yl)-alanine (βIA) from roots and root exudates of pea (P. sativum) seedlings, showed a pronounced reduction of root length and a necrosis of the root tips. Growth of legume seedlings was only slightly affected, indicating the role of this secondary plant product as an allelochem. Besides its effect on plant morphogenesis, βIA also exhibits an antimycotic activity towards Saccharomyces cerevisiae with a min. inhibitory concentration (MIC) of 0.5 ppm.

L15 ANSWER 10 OF 27 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2009 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1990:34661 CAPLUS Full-text
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 112:34661
ORIGINAL REFERENCE NO.: 112:5989a,5992a
TITLE: Amino acids alterations in stored seeds under stress of methyl parathion and lindane dressing. II. Wheat grains
AUTHOR(S): Afifi, F. A.; El-Ballal, A. S.
CORPORATE SOURCE: Fac. Agric., Ain Shams Univ., Cairo, Egypt
SOURCE: Egyptian Journal of Physiological Sciences (1989), Volume Date 1986, 13(1-2), 123-33
CODEN: EJPLAD; ISSN: 0301-8660
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: English
AB The effect of methyl parathion (0.5 ppm) and lindane (0.1 ppm) on germination and amino acids of stored wheat grains was studied. The pesticides affected the free and more significantly the conjugated amino acids. The effect of the 2 pesticides on different amino acids depended on the type of amino acids.

=> s (spore? and germinat?) and (anti!fung? or fungicid? or pesticid?

```
or herbicid?)
         38613 SPORE?
         63685 GERMINAT?
             3 ANTI!FUNG?
        118517 FUNGICID?
         98639 PESTICID?
         93940 HERBICID?
L16       2047 (SPORE? AND GERMINAT?) AND (ANTI!FUNG? OR FUNGICID? OR
PESTICID?
                OR HERBICID?)

=> s (spore? and germinat?) and (anti!fung? or fungicid? or pesticid?
or herbicid?) and (methionine)
         38613 SPORE?
         63685 GERMINAT?
             3 ANTI!FUNG?
        118517 FUNGICID?
         98639 PESTICID?
         93940 HERBICID?
         97295 METHIONINE
           557 METHIONINES
         97489 METHIONINE
                 (METHIONINE OR METHIONINES)
L17          8 (SPORE? AND GERMINAT?) AND (ANTI!FUNG? OR FUNGICID? OR
PESTICID?
                OR HERBICID?) AND (METHIONINE)

=> s l17 and (py<2003 or ay<2003 or pry<2003)
      22983274 PY<2003
       4503738 AY<2003
       3972615 PRY<2003
L18          6 L17 AND (PY<2003 OR AY<2003 OR PRY<2003)

=> d l18 ibib abs 1-6

L18  ANSWER 1 OF 6  CAPLUS  COPYRIGHT 2009 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER:        1993:76896  CAPLUS  Full-text
DOCUMENT NUMBER:         118:76896
ORIGINAL REFERENCE NO.:  118:13411a,13414a
TITLE:                   Control of growth and development of
Ceratocystis
                         fimbriata Ell. et Halst. by plant growth
regulators.
                         IV.  Ethylene
AUTHOR(S):               Stopinska, Jadwiga; Kuik, Krystyna
CORPORATE SOURCE:        Inst. Biol., N. Copernicus Univ., Torun, 87-
100, Pol.
SOURCE:                  Bulletin of the Polish Academy of Sciences:
                         Biological Sciences (1991), 39(3), 291-300
                         CODEN: BPABEN; ISSN: 0239-751X
DOCUMENT TYPE:           Journal
LANGUAGE:                English
AB    C. fibriata was cultured on potato-dextrose agar on liquid medium
      containing 2-chloroethylphosphonic acid (CEPA), an ethylene-
      releasing compound, at 10-6-10-3 M concns.  Ethylene inhibited
      growth of the fungus, sporulation and spore germination.  The
      inhibition was stronger at higher concns. of ethylene.  The older
```

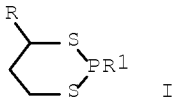
mycelium was more sensitive to ethylene than the younger one. C. fibriata produced ethylene enzymically in the presence and also without methionine in the medium. The younger (nonsporulating) mycelium with the high growth intensity produced more ethylene than the sporulating and older mycelium. The fungus did not produce ethylene nonenzymically after 24 h from killing of mycelium.

L18 ANSWER 2 OF 6 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2009 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1986:181661 CAPLUS Full-text
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 104:181661
ORIGINAL REFERENCE NO.: 104:28673a,28676a
TITLE: Protection of wheat seedlings from Helminthosporium infection by seed treatment with chemicals
AUTHOR(S): Hait, G. N.; Sinha, A. K.
CORPORATE SOURCE: Dep. Plant Pathol., Bidhan Chandra Krishi Viswavidyalaya, Kalyani, 741235, India
SOURCE: Journal of Phytopathology (1986), 115(2), 97-107
CODEN: JPHYEB; ISSN: 0931-1785
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: English
AB Of 24 phytoalexin-inducing chems. studied, HgCl2, CuCl2, and CdCl2 totally inhibited the germination of H. sativum; Ni(NO3)2, Na selenite, cycloheximide, IAA [87-51-4] and 2,4-D [94-75-7] inhibited spore germination by 79, 66, 68, 52, and 54%, resp. A few compds. such as DL-norvaline [760-78-1] and DL-methionine [59-51-8] stimulated spore germination. Most compds. when applied in seed treatments effectively protected 3-wk-old wheat seedlings against H. sativum infection.

L18 ANSWER 3 OF 6 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2009 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1985:144713 CAPLUS Full-text
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 102:144713
ORIGINAL REFERENCE NO.: 102:22647a,22650a
TITLE: Studies on the mode of action of cymoxanil
AUTHOR(S): Fritz, R.; Despreaux, D.; Leroux, P.
CORPORATE SOURCE: Lab. Phytopharm., Inst. Natl. Rech. Agron., Versailles, F-78000, Fr.
SOURCE: Tagungsbericht - Akademie der Landwirtschaftswissenschaften der Deutschen Demokratischen Republik (1984), 222(Syst. Fungic. Antifungal Compd.), 65-9
CODEN: TALDA3; ISSN: 0138-2659
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: English
AB In Botrytis cinerea, cymoxanil (I) [57966-95-7] inhibited mycelial growth, and to a lesser extent spore germination. The toxicity of I to B. cinerea was antagonized by methionine [63-68-3], glycine [56-40-6], serine [56-45-1], and cysteine [52-90-4]. I transiently inhibited the respiration of B. cinerea and Phytophthora cinnamomi. I enhanced the incorporation of acetate-14C into lipids in B. cinerea, but had a reverse effect in P.

cinnamomi. I inhibited the penetration and incorporation of uridine-14C, serine-14C, and L-phenylalanine-14C, in both species.

L18 ANSWER 4 OF 6 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2009 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1980:632482 CAPLUS Full-text
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 93:232482
ORIGINAL REFERENCE NO.: 93:37099a,37102a
TITLE: Effect of chemical agents on the interrelations between potato plants and Phytophthora infestans (Mont.) D By. III. Effect of organophosphorus pesticides
AUTHOR(S): Mustafa, M.; D'yakov, Yu. T.
CORPORATE SOURCE: Mosk. Gos. Univ., Moscow, USSR
SOURCE: Mikologiya i Fitopatologiya (1980), 14(1), 31-6
CODEN: MIFIB2; ISSN: 0026-3648
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: Russian
GI



I

AB Preplant treatment of potato tubers with 5-100 μg Cidial [2597-03-7]/mL induced formation of 50-60 μg rishitin [18178-54-6]/mL tuber on contact with P. infestans zoospores. Phosalone [2310-17-0], phthalophos [732-11-6], and Sayfos [78-57-9] were less effective. I; R = H, R1 = SP(:S)(OEt)2 [57779-12-1], I; R = H, R1 = P(:O)(OEt)2 [61704-85-6], I; R = Me, R1 = P(:O)(OEt)2 [74748-28-0], and I; R = Me, R1 = P(:O)(OPr)2 [74754-52-2] also induced rishitin formation by the infected tubers and were highly toxic for P. infestans zoospores in vitro, whereas O,O-diethyldithiophosphoric acid [298-06-6] failed to stimulate the rishitin formation in spite of its high toxicity for the zoospores in vitro. Quinosan [82-68-8], Inezin [21722-85-0], and ketazin [13286-32-3] induced rishitin formation in infected (but not in healthy) tubers, whereas Pyrazophos [13457-18-6] inhibited rishitin formation in infected tubers, while showing a high toxicity for zoospores in vitro. Inezin, ketazin P [26087-47-8], and Quinosan rapidly stimulated protein and amino acid release from germinating zoospores. Ca(NO3)2 at 50 μg/mL protected the germinating zoospores from protein loss caused by Quinosan. Methionine [63-68-3] and cysteine [52-90-4] were less effective protectants. Ca2+ protected the germinating zoospores from the release of substances which induce rishitin formation in the presence of Quinosan and Inezin.

L18 ANSWER 5 OF 6 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2009 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1979:450986 CAPLUS Full-text
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 91:50986
ORIGINAL REFERENCE NO.: 91:8215a,8218a
TITLE: Studies on the inhibitory effects of N-acylamino acid
and its analog for the pathogenic fungus and bacteria
in various plants
AUTHOR(S): Takano, Saburo
CORPORATE SOURCE: Dep. Agric. Chem., Tokyo Univ. Agric., Tokyo, Japan
SOURCE: Memoirs of the Tokyo University of Agriculture (
1978), 20, 51-73
CODEN: TOAMB6; ISSN: 0372-0322
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: English
AB N-acyl amino acids were synthesized and their inhibitory effects on pathogenic fungi studied. N-Benzoyl-L-leucine (I) [1466-83-7] and N-phenylacetyl-L-leucine [730-15-4] at 10 mM inhibited the growth of Rhizoctonia solani and N-benzoyl-L-methionine [10290-61-6] and N-phenoxyacetyl-L-leucine [14231-46-0] inhibited proliferation of Pyricularia orzae. I inhibited the proliferation of Gloeosporium musarum and Alternaria kikuchiana. Nα-cocoyl-L-arginine Et ester-D,L-2-pyrrolidone 5-carboxylic acid salt (II) at 10 μg/mL controlled (96.4%) Uromyces fabae and had a broader and more significant inhibitory effect on spore germination. I or II (100 μg/mL) inhibited G. musarum on banana. II inhibited the growth of Botrytis fabae, Gymnosporangium haraeanum, Venturia nashicola, and A. kikuchiana in pears. II 500-1000, Cu hydroxide chloride 1470, and 8-hydroxyquinolinatocopper [10380-28-6] 772 μg/mL inhibited Pseudoperonospora cubensis, Sphaerotheca fuligina, and Pseudomonas lachrymans in cucumber. The inhibitory mechanism of II on the growth of pathogenic bacilli includes leakage of biotin, glucose, ATP, and protein from the bacilli.

L18 ANSWER 6 OF 6 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2009 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1964:496311 CAPLUS Full-text
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 61:96311
ORIGINAL REFERENCE NO.: 61:13822g-h
TITLE: Modes of action of chemotherapeutic agents in plants.
Discussion
AUTHOR(S): Cowling, Ellis B.; et al.
CORPORATE SOURCE: Conn. Agr. Expt. Sta., New Haven
SOURCE: Conn. Agr. Expt. Sta., New Haven, Bull. No. (
1963), 663, 72-7
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: Unavailable
AB Chemical differences between pathogens and their plant hosts are considered, with some apparently new data. Relations between phenols and carbohydrate metabolism are discussed. In expts. on

fusiform rust (a major disease of southern pine trees), the stem-invading fungus produces stem galls. Cycloheximide (I) in very low concns. prevented the germination of rust spores. I was translocated in slash pine seedlings at concns. high enough to inhibit a test-assay organism (not named) but had no apparent effect on the fungus in the tissue of the infected host. It is possible that I did not diffuse to the sites of infection rapidly enough to affect the pathogen. The relative fungicidal concns. of ethionine (II) on agar (test fungus not named) were 25, 50, and over 1000 p.p.m. for the L-, DL-, and D-forms, resp. Possibly II acted as a competitive inhibitor for methionine required as a Me donor in the formation of pectin. Applications of HgCl2 or CuCl2 to the endocarp of pea pods induced the formation of pisatin in concns. which inhibited some pathogens of peas in vitro. Other chemical compds. induced the formation of lower concns. of pisatin.

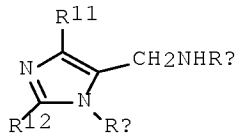
```
=> s ?benzamide? and (anti!fung? or fungicid? or pesticid? or
herbicid?)
         35673 ?BENZAMIDE?
             3 ANTI!FUNG?
        118517 FUNGICID?
         98639 PESTICID?
         93940 HERBICID?
L19       1540 ?BENZAMIDE? AND (ANTI!FUNG? OR FUNGICID? OR PESTICID? OR
HERBICI
               D?)

=> s l19 and (py<2003 or ay<2003 or pry<2003)
      22983274 PY<2003
       4503738 AY<2003
       3972615 PRY<2003
L20       1194 L19 AND (PY<2003 OR AY<2003 OR PRY<2003)

=> s l20 and (methionine) and (spore germin?)
         97295 METHIONINE
           557 METHIONINES
         97489 METHIONINE
                 (METHIONINE OR METHIONINES)
         25587 SPORE
         22994 SPORES
         38192 SPORE
                 (SPORE OR SPORES)
         74630 GERMIN?
          7001 SPORE GERMIN?
                 (SPORE(W)GERMIN?)
L21          0 L20 AND (METHIONINE) AND (SPORE GERMIN?)

=> s l20 and methionine
         97295 METHIONINE
           557 METHIONINES
         97489 METHIONINE
                 (METHIONINE OR METHIONINES)
L22          4 L20 AND METHIONINE
```

=> d l22 ibib abs 1-4

L22 ANSWER 1 OF 4 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2009 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2003:57898 CAPLUS Full-text
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 138:122646
TITLE: Preparation of imidazolemethanamines and methods for the inhibition of protozoal, fungal and/or bacterial agents such as Trypanosoma cruzi
INVENTOR(S): Hamilton, Andrew D.; Van Voorhis, Wesley C.; Yokoyama, Kohei; Buckner, Frederick S.; Ohkanda, Junko; Gelb, Michael
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Yale University, USA; University of Washington
SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 59 pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: English
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
WO 2003006012	A1	20030123	WO 2002-US22195	20020711 <--
W: AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CO, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EC, EE, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NO, NZ, OM, PH, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TN, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VN, YU, ZA, ZM, ZW				
RW: GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZM, ZW, AT, BE, BG, CH, CY, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, SK, TR, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GQ, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG				
CA 2453396	A1	20030123	CA 2002-2453396	20020711 <--
AU 2002322465	A1	20030129	AU 2002-322465	20020711 <--
BR 2002011098	A	20041109	BR 2002-11098	20020711 <--
US 20060167269	A1	20060727	US 2004-483096	20040927 <--
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			US 2001-304711P	P 20010711 <--

WO 2002-US22195 W 20020711 <--
OTHER SOURCE(S): MARPAT 138:122646
GI



I

AB The present invention relates to imidazolemethanamines (I; variables defined below; e.g. Me 2-phenyl-4-[[[1-(4-phenylbenzyl)imidazol-5- yl]methyl]amino]benzoate). For I: RA is a C1-C10 (un)substituted linear, branch-chained or cyclic alkyl or alkenyl group or a (un)substituted Ph; RB is a C1-C10 (un)substituted linear, branch-chained or cyclic alkyl or alkenyl group or a (un)substituted Ph group; and R11 and R12 = H or a C1-C3 alkyl or alkenyl group. I can be used to treat infections caused by protozoal, fungal and/or bacterial agents such as Trypanosoma cruzi, Mycobacterium spp., Leishmania spp., Cryptococcus spp., Aspergillus spp., Histoplasma spp., Candida spp. especially Candida albicans, Pneumocystis carinii, Trichophyton spp., Microsporum spp., Malassezia spp., Rhizopus spp., Pseudallescheria spp., Blastomyces dermatitidis and Coccidioides spp., among others. EC50 values are reported for about 40 I for inhibition of T. cruzi on 3T3 fibroblasts and for inhibition of fibroblast growth (an indication of potential toxicity). In general, hydrophobic substitution showed better activity than more polar ones and para substitution resulted in more potency than meta or ortho. The most potent compound was Me 2-phenyl-4-[[[1-(4-phenylbenzyl)imidazol-5-yl]methyl]amino]benzoate, with a remarkable activity of 500 pM; this is among the most potent known compds. against T. cruzi amastigotes. Even the analog without the ester group (1-(4-phenylbenzyl)-5-[[(biphenyl-3-yl)amino]methyl]imidazole) had an activity of 10 nM. The results for anti-T. cruzi activity in infected mice is much better for 1-(4-phenylbenzyl)-5-[[(biphenyl-3- yl)amino]methyl]imidazole than for the ester. 1-(4-Methylbenzyl)-5-[[(biphenyl-3-yl)amino]methyl]imidazole was tested for anti-Candida activity against a number of strains of fungus; for some strains, this compound exhibited greater activity than Fluconazole. Although the methods of preparation are not several example prepns. are included and characterization data is included for about 40 I.

REFERENCE COUNT: 5 THERE ARE 5 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS
RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L22 ANSWER 2 OF 4 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2009 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1998:293427 CAPLUS Full-text

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 129:8597
ORIGINAL REFERENCE NO.: 129:1853a,1856a
TITLE: Embedding and encapsulation of controlled release particles
INVENTOR(S): Van Lengerich, Bernhard H.
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Van Lengerich, Bernhard H., USA
SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 63 pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: English
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
WO 9818610	A1	19980507	WO 1997-US18984	19971027 <--
W: AU, CA, JP, NO, PL, US				
RW: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE				
CA 2269806	A1	19980507	CA 1997-2269806	19971027 <--
CA 2269806	C	20060124		
AU 9749915	A	19980522	AU 1997-49915	19971027 <--
AU 744156	B2	20020214		
EP 935523	A1	19990818	EP 1997-912825	19971027 <--
EP 935523	B1	20040929		
R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT, IE, FI				
JP 2002511777	T	20020416	JP 1998-520558	19971027 <--
EP 1342548	A1	20030910	EP 2003-10031	19971027 <--
R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT, IE, FI				
AT 277739	T	20041015	AT 1997-912825	19971027 <--
PL 191399	B1	20060531	PL 1997-333095	19971027 <--
NO 9902036	A	19990428	NO 1999-2036	19990428 <--
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			US 1996-29038P	P 19961028 <--
			US 1997-52717P	P 19970716 <--
			EP 1997-912825	A3 19971027 <--
			WO 1997-US18984	W 19971027 <--

AB Controlled release, discrete, solid particles which contain an encapsulated and/or embedded component such as a heat sensitive or

readily oxidizable pharmaceutically, biol., or nutritionally active component are continuously produced without substantial destruction of the matrix material or encapsulant. A release-rate controlling component is incorporated into the matrix to control the rate of release of the encapsulant from the particles. The addnl. component may be a hydrophobic component or a high water binding capacity component for extending the release time. The plasticizable matrix material, such as starch, is admixed with at least one plasticizer, such as water, and at least one release-rate controlling component under low shear mixing conditions to plasticize the plasticizable material without substantially destroying the at least one plasticizable material and to obtain a substantially homogeneous plasticized mass. The plasticizer content is substantially reduced and the temperature of the plasticized mass is substantially reduced prior to admixing the plasticized mass with the encapsulant to avoid substantial destruction of the encapsulant and to obtain a formable, extrudable mixture The mixture is extruded though a die without substantial or essentially no expansion and cut into discrete, relatively dense particles. Release properties may also be controlled by precoating the encapsulant and/or coating the extruded particles with a film-forming component. An example of encapsulation of acetylcysteine is given using starch, polyethylene, glycerol monostearate, and vegetable oil.

REFERENCE COUNT: 5 THERE ARE 5 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS
RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L22 ANSWER 3 OF 4 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2009 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1993:595101 CAPLUS Full-text
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 119:195101
ORIGINAL REFERENCE NO.: 119:34529a,34532a
TITLE: Rational estimation of the QSAR (quantitative structure-activity relationships) descriptors σS°, and their applications for medicinals now available
AUTHOR(S): Sasaki, Yoshio; Takagi, Tatsuya; Kawaki, Hideko
CORPORATE SOURCE: Fac. Pharm. Sci., Osaka Univ., Suita, 565, Japan
SOURCE: Chemical & Pharmaceutical Bulletin (1993), 41(3), 415-23
CODEN: CPBTAL; ISSN: 0009-2363
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: English

AB Rational estimation of the descriptor σS° (substituent entropy constant), representing the dispersion and repulsion energies in the van der Waals interaction for both aliphatic and aromatic moieties, enabled the authors to present the descriptors of several important medicines now available. In this work, the fundamental role for the estimation of the descriptor for a substrate having a variety of binding modes and the correction value ΔS0 necessary for aliphatic heterocycle formation are confirmed, and the descriptors for several important moieties are established according, to the concept of quant. structure-activity

relationship analogy. Furthermore, several kinds of herbicides, antiinflammatory agents, hypocholesterolemics, analgesics, sympathetic stimulants, and antipsychotics are concerned in this work.

L22 ANSWER 4 OF 4 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2009 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1966:52058 CAPLUS Full-text
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 64:52058
ORIGINAL REFERENCE NO.: 64:9729g-h,9730a-e
TITLE: N-Substituted derivatives of Mitomycin A and Mitomycin C
INVENTOR(S): Meyer, Walter E.; Patrick, James B.; Mowat, John H.
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): American Cyanamid Co.
SOURCE: 4 pp.
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: Unavailable
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
US 3226393		19651228	US 1962-200631	19611109 <--

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: US 19611109 <--
GI For diagram(s), see printed CA Issue.
AB I, where X is OMe or H2N and R is alkyl or acyl, were prepared by acylation or alkylation of mitomycin A (I) (X is OMe, R is H) (II) or mitomycin C (I) (X is H2N, R is H) (III). Thus, to 41.5 mg. NaHCO3 in 1.25 ml. H2O were added 1.25 ml. HCONMe2 (DMF) and 10 mg. II, followed by 0.5 ml. acid-free MeI. The mixture was stirred 5 hrs. kept overnight, aerated with N, and concentrated The residue was extracted with CHCl3, the extract concentrated, and the residue treated with ether to give N-methylmitomycin A (IV), purified by liquid-liquid partition chromatography, then crystallized from CCl4 and heptane. Also, 28.8 mg. porfiromycin (I) (X is NH2, R is Me) in 5 ml. NaOH was kept 45 min. while 1 mole NH3 evolved. The solution was neutralized to pH 7.0, concentrated, the residue extracted with tetrahydrofuran, the solution cooled to 5°, and excess CH2N2 in ether added. The product was purified by liquid-liquid partition chromatography by using 70:30:17:4 heptane-EtOAcMeOH-H2O to give IV identical with that prepared from II. Similarly, from II were prepared N-ethylmitomycin A, N-(p-bromophenacyl)mitomycin A (V) (precipitated from ether-petr. ether), and N-benzylmitomycin A (VI). A solution of 0.02 g. II in 0.75 ml. DMF was stirred with 0.05 g. Ag2O and 0.1 ml. MeI 1 hr., then diluted with 4 vols. CHCl3 to give IV. To 167 mg. carbonyldiimidazole in 2.5 ml. CHCl3 was added 0.05 ml. HOAc. After 45 min. at 25°, 20 mg. II in 1 ml. CHCl3 was added. After 18 hrs. the solution afforded N-acetylmitomycin A (VII), precipitated from ether with petr. ether. Similarly were prepared the p-iodobenzoyl, isonicotinoyl, and 4-iodo-3-nitrobenzoyl derivs. of II. p-Iodophenyl isocyanate (VIII) was prepared by

refluxing 200 mg. p- iodobenzamide in 9 ml. PhMe for 90-min. The solution was then diluted with 8 ml. CHCl3 and added to 50 mg. II in 4 ml. CHCl3. After 24 hrs., 0.25 ml. EtOH was added; later the solution was concentrated, the residue treated (taken up in ether and the solution diluted with petr. ether) twice to get rid of Et p-iodophenylcarbamate, leaving N-(p-iodophenylcarbamoyl)mitomycin A, recrystd. from C6H6. Similarly, a solution of VIII was added to a suspension of 50 mg. III in 5 ml. CHCl3 plus 0.12 ml. pyridine. After the addition of EtOH, dilution with petr. ether gave a precipitate which was taken up in EtOAc and repptd. with petr. ether to yield N-(p-iodophenylcarbamoyl)mitomycin C, recrystd. from EtOAc-petr. ether. A solution of 100 mg. II in 8 ml. CHCl3 was treated with 0.45 ml. (iso-Pr)2NEt and then with 200 mg. p-BrC6H4SO2Cl in 4 ml. CHCl3. After 24 hrs., workup afforded N-(p-bromobenzenesulfonyl)mitomycin A (IX), which was purified by partition chromatography and crystallized from CH2Cl2-C6H6 as the 0.5C6H6 solvate. To 0.710 g. II in 1.0 ml. CHCl3 containing 0.1020 g. Et3N was added 0.0990 g. ClCO2Et in 1.0 ml. CHCl3. After 20 hrs. the mixture was worked up to give N-(carbethoxy)mitomycin A (X), m. 158-62° (purple crystals from EtOH-petr. ether) with loss of birefringence at 140°. When X was exposed to dilute acids, it was converted to a compound with an uv spectrum similar to that of apomitomycin A. To 0.025 g. VI in 0.25 ml. MeOH at 0° was added 5 ml. MeOH saturated with NH3 at 0°. After storage 20 hrs. at 0° the mixture yielded N-(benzyl)mitomycin C, precipitated from CHCl3-ether with heptane. I are useful as antibacterials. Antifungal and antibacterial activity in terms of min. inhibitory concns. against 19 microorganisms is tabulated for II, V, VI, IX, X, IV, and VII. Tests in vivo showed IV was less toxic than II.

```
=> s l20 and (spore) and germin?
         25587 SPORE
         22994 SPORES
         38192 SPORE
                 (SPORE OR SPORES)
         74630 GERMIN?
L23          2 L20 AND (SPORE) AND GERMIN?

=> d l23 ibib abs 1-2

L23  ANSWER 1 OF 2  CAPLUS  COPYRIGHT 2009 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER:        1964:19286  CAPLUS  Full-text
DOCUMENT NUMBER:         60:19286
ORIGINAL REFERENCE NO.:  60:3429h,3430f
TITLE:                   Fungicidal activity of
                         chloronitrobenzonitriles
AUTHOR(S):               Koopmans, M. J.
CORPORATE SOURCE:        N.V. Philips-Duphar, Weesp, Neth.
SOURCE:                  Mededelingen van de Landbouwhogeschool en de
                         Opzoekingsstations van de Staat te Gent (1962
                         ), 27(3), 1204-13
                         CODEN: MLOSAT; ISSN: 0369-0695
DOCUMENT TYPE:           Journal
```

LANGUAGE: Dutch

AB For the assessment of the fungicidal activity a spore germination test with 3 species of fungi was used and for the assessment of phytotoxicity of some compds. the degree of leaf damage in 5 species of green plants. The activity was determined of all isomers of Cln(O2N)mC6H5(n+m)CN, with n = 0, 1, 2, 3 and m = 0, 1, and 2, and in 21 related compds. in which the CN group had been substituted by another radical or by H. Fungal toxicity is expressed as min. lethal dose in p.p.m. The substitution of NO2 and Cl groups increases the toxicity (from >1000 p.p.m. for PhCN to 0.1 p.p.m. for 2,4,6-trichloro-3,5-dinitrobenzo-nitrile). Substitution of the CN by COOH, CONH2, CHO, CH:NOH or SO2NH2 diminishes fungal toxicity considerably. The phytotoxicity of the chloronitrobenzonitriles is inversely proportional to the number of Cl atoms.

L23 ANSWER 2 OF 2 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2009 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1961:114088 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 55:114088
ORIGINAL REFERENCE NO.: 55:21466h-i,21467a
TITLE: Chlorocyclopentanones as nematocides and fungicides
INVENTOR(S): Richter, Sidney B.; Wahlborg, Harold J.
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Velsicol Chemical Corp.
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: Unavailable
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
US 2980579		19610418	US	

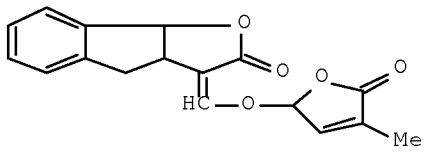
<--

AB 2,3,4,4,5,5-Hexachloro-2-cyclopenten-1-one (I) derivs. possess fungicide and nematocide activity. I was prepared according to the method of Newcomer and McBee (CA 43, 4230e). Then 39 g. I, 69 g. AcCl, and 10 drops concentrated H2SO4, refluxed for 1 hr., allowed to stand overnight, diluted with H2O, filtered, and recrystd. from ether-heptane gave 74% yield of 3-acetylimino-2,2,4,4,5-pentachlorocyclopentanone (II), m.p. 136-8°. Similarly, analogs of II were prepared (m.p. given): 3-acryloylimino, 129-30° (MeOH); 3-caproylimino, 62-5° (ligroine); 3-chloroacetylimino, 121-3° (Et2O-hexane); 3-benzoylimino, 154-6° (Et2O); 3-(p-chlorobenzoylimino), 145-7° (Et2O); and 3-(o-chlorobenzoylimino), 134-6° (C6H6-hexane). These compds. at 100 p.p.m. gave inhibition of fungus spore germination, control of late blight (Phytophthora infestans) disease on foliage, and kill of the nematode Panagrellus redivivus.

=> s ?benzamide? and ?pyrimidine?
35673 ?BENZAMIDE?
95928 ?PYRIMIDINE?

```
L24       1640 ?BENZAMIDE? AND ?PYRIMIDINE?

=> s l24 and (anti!fung? or fungicid? or pesticid? or herbicid?)
             3 ANTI!FUNG?
        118517 FUNGICID?
         98639 PESTICID?
         93940 HERBICID?
L25         93 L24 AND (ANTI!FUNG? OR FUNGICID? OR PESTICID? OR
HERBICID?)

=> s l25 and synerg?
        128176 SYNERG?
L26          5 L25 AND SYNERG?

=> d l26 ibib abs 1-5

L26  ANSWER 1 OF 5  CAPLUS  COPYRIGHT 2009 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER:        2008:1506931  CAPLUS  Full-text
DOCUMENT NUMBER:         150:29914
TITLE:                   Pesticidal composition comprising a
                         strigolactone derivative and a fungicide
                         compound
INVENTOR(S):             Suty-Heinze, Anne; Vors, Jean-Pierre
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S):      Bayer Cropscience SA, Fr.
SOURCE:                  PCT Int. Appl., 41pp.
                         CODEN: PIXXD2
DOCUMENT TYPE:           Patent
LANGUAGE:                English
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT:  1
PATENT INFORMATION:

     PATENT NO.           KIND   DATE        APPLICATION NO.        DATE
     ---------------      ----   --------    --------------------   ----
----
     WO 2008152092         A2    20081218    WO 2008-EP57385
20080612
         W:  AE, AG, AL, AM, AO, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BH, BR, BW,
BY, BZ,
             CA, CH, CN, CO, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DO, DZ, EC, EE,
EG, ES,
             FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, GT, HN, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS,
JP, KE,
             KG, KM, KN, KP, KR, KZ, LA, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LY,
MA, MD,
             ME, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MY, MZ, NA, NG, NI, NO, NZ, OM,
PG, PH,
             PL, PT, RO, RS, RU, SC, SD, SE, SG, SK, SL, SM, SV, SY,
TJ, TM,
             TN, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VC, VN, ZA, ZM, ZW
         RW: AT, BE, BG, CH, CY, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR,
HR, HU,
             IE, IS, IT, LT, LU, LV, MC, MT, NL, NO, PL, PT, RO, SE,
SI, SK,
             TR, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GQ, GW, ML, MR, NE,
SN, TD,
             TG, BW, GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, NA, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG,
ZM, ZW,
```

AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: EP 2007-356084 A 20070615
OTHER SOURCE(S): MARPAT 150:29914
GI



I

AB The invention relates to a pesticidal composition comprising a strigolactone derivative (a) and a fungicide compound (b) in a weight ratio of (a)/(b) ranging from 1/1 to 1/1014; such a composition may include an addnl. fungicidal compound and may be supplemented with arbuscular mycorrhizal fungi. A method for preventively or curatively controlling phytopathogenic fungi of crops with a composition according to the invention and use of this composition to control phytopathogenic fungi and parasitic weed species are claimed also. In a microtest performed with Pyricularia oryzae, a synergistic effect in controlling fungal growth was found with the mixture of trifloxystrobin 0.3 + I 0.00003 ppm.

L26 ANSWER 2 OF 5 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2009 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2006:512967 CAPLUS Full-text
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 144:482751
TITLE: Synergistic fungicidal menadione compositions
INVENTOR(S): Koehle, Harald; Stierl, Reinhard; Gold, Randall Evan; Goerth, Felix Christian; Speakman, John-Bryan; Dombo, Peter; Semar, Martin; Strobel, Dieter; Niedenbrueck, Matthias; Bestman, Hans
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Basf Aktiengesellschaft, Germany
SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 43 pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: German
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
WO 2006056434	A1	20060601	WO 2005-EP12562	

20051124
W: AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BW, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CO, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EC, EE, EG, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KM, KN, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, LY, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NA, NG, NI, NO, NZ, OM, PG, PH, PL, PT, RO, RU, SC, SD, SE, SG, SK, SL, SM, SY, TJ, TM, TN, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VC, VN, YU, ZA, ZM, ZW
RW: AT, BE, BG, CH, CY, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, HU, IE, IS, IT, LT, LU, LV, MC, NL, PL, PT, RO, SE, SI, SK, TR, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GQ, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG, BW, GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, NA, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZM, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM

EP 1819223 A1 20070822 EP 2005-809496 20051124

EP 1819223 B1 20080312

R: AT, BE, BG, CH, CY, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, HU, IE, IS, IT, LI, LT, LU, LV, MC, NL, PL, PT, RO, SE, SI, SK, TR, HR, YU

AT 388635 T 20080315 AT 2005-809496 20051124

BR 2005017881 A 20081021 BR 2005-17881 20051124

US 20080039320 A1 20080214 US 2007-791464 20070523

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: DE 2004-102004057279A 20041126

WO 2005-EP12562 W 20051124

OTHER SOURCE(S): MARPAT 144:482751

AB Synergistic fungicidal compns. comprise menadione and at least one agent selected from: (A) azoles, such as cyproconazole, difenoconazole, epoxiconazole, fluquinconazole, flusilazole, hexaconazole, imazalil, metconazole, myclobutanil, penconazole, prochloraz, prothioconazole, tebuconazole, triadimefon, triadimenol, triflumizole; (B) strobilurines, such as azoxystrobin, dimoxystrobin, fluoxastrobin, kresoxim-Me, metominostrobin, orysastrobin, picoxystrobin, pyraclostrobin, or trifloxystrobin; (C) acylalanines, such as benalaxyl, metalaxyl, mefenoxam, ofurace, oxadixyl; (D) amine derivs., such as spiroxamine; (E) anilinopyrimidines, such as pyrimethanil, mepanipyrim, or cyprodinil,. (F) dicarboximides. such as iprodion, procymidon, vinclozolin; (G) cinnamamides and analogs, such as dimethomorph, flumetover, or flumorph; (H) dithiocarbamates, such as ferbam, nabam, maneb, metam, metiram, propineb, polycarbamate, thiram, ziram, zineb; (I) heterocylic

compds., such as benomyl, boscalid, carbendazim, dithianon, famoxadone, fenamidone, picobenzamide, proquinazid, quinoxyfen, thiophanat-Me, triforine, 5-chloro-7-(4-methyl-piperidine-1-yl)-6-(2,4,6- trifluoro-phenyl)-[1,2,4]triazolo[1,5-a]pyrimidin, 3-(3-bromo-6-fluoro-2-methyl-indol-1-sulfonyl)-[1,2,4]triazol-1-sulfonic acid di-Me amide, or thiophene derivs.

REFERENCE COUNT: 3 THERE ARE 3 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS
RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L26 ANSWER 3 OF 5 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2009 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2005:1262708 CAPLUS Full-text
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 143:473909
TITLE: Synergistic fungicide mixture comprising a triazolopyrimidine and a pyridine derivative
INVENTOR(S): Tormo I Blasco, Jordi; Grote, Thomas; Scherer, Maria;
Stierl, Reinhard; Strathmann, Siegfried; Schoefl,
Ulrich; Gewehr, Markus
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): BASF Aktiengesellschaft, Germany
SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 18 pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: German
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
WO 2005112643	A1	20051201	WO 2005-EP4482	20050427

W: AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BW, BY, BZ, CA, CH,
CN, CO, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EC, EE, EG, ES, FI, GB, GD,
GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KM, KP, KR, KZ,
LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NA,
NI, NO, NZ, OM, PG, PH, PL, PT, RO, RU, SC, SD, SE, SG, SK, SL,
SM, SY, TJ, TM, TN, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VC, VN, YU, ZA,
ZM, ZW
RW: BW, GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, NA, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZM, ZW, AM,
AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM, AT, BE, BG, CH, CY, CZ, DE, DK,
EE, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, HU, IE, IS, IT, LT, LU, MC, NL, PL, PT,
RO, SE, SI, SK, TR, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GQ, GW, ML,
MR, NE, SN, TD, TG

AU 2005245261 A1 20051201 AU 2005-245261
20050427
CA 2562637 A1 20051201 CA 2005-2562637
20050427
EP 1748692 A1 20070207 EP 2005-742678
20050427
R: AT, BE, BG, CH, CY, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR,
HU, IE,
IS, IT, LI, LT, LU, MC, NL, PL, PT, RO, SE, SI, SK, TR, LV
CN 1949973 A 20070418 CN 2005-80014599
20050427
BR 2005010489 A 20071113 BR 2005-10489
20050427
JP 2007536305 T 20071213 JP 2007-511955
20050427
MX 2006011749 A 20070116 MX 2006-11749
20061011
IN 2006KN02974 A 20070608 IN 2006-KN2974
20061013
US 20070191398 A1 20070816 US 2006-579672
20061107
NO 2006005508 A 20061201 NO 2006-5508
20061129
KR 2007011576 A 20070124 KR 2006-725650
20061206
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: DE 2004-102004023248A
20040507
WO 2005-EP4482 W
20050427
AB A synergistic fungicide mixture comprises 5-chloro-7-(4-methylpiperidin-1-yl)-6-(2,4,6-trifluorophenyl)-[1,2,4]triazolo[1,5-a]pyrimidine and 2,6-dichloro-N-(3-chloro-5-trifluoromethylpyridin-2-ylmethyl) benzamide.
REFERENCE COUNT: 1 THERE ARE 1 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE
FOR THIS
RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE
RE FORMAT

L26 ANSWER 4 OF 5 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2009 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2005:1106849 CAPLUS Full-text
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 143:361642
TITLE: Synergistic ternary fungicidal
mixtures
INVENTOR(S): Tormo i Blasco, Jordi; Grote, Thomas; Scherer,
Maria;
Stierl, Reinhard; Strathmann, Siegfried;
Schoefl,
Ulrich
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): BASF Aktiengesellschaft, Germany
SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 38 pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: German
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 6
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO. KIND DATE APPLICATION NO. DATE

WO 2005094583	A1	20051013	WO 2005-EP3213	20050326	
W: AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BW, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CO, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EC, EE, EG, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NA, NI, NO, NZ, OM, PG, PH, PL, PT, RO, RU, SC, SD, SE, SG, SK, SL, SM, SY, TJ, TM, TN, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VC, VN, YU, ZA, ZM, ZW					
RW: BW, GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, NA, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZM, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM, AT, BE, BG, CH, CY, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, HU, IE, IS, IT, LT, LU, MC, NL, PL, PT, RO, SE, SI, SK, TR, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GQ, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG					
AU 2005227688	A1	20051013	AU 2005-227688	20050326	
CA 2558062	A1	20051013	CA 2005-2558062	20050326	
EP 1732388	A1	20061220	EP 2005-729121	20050326	
R: AT, BE, BG, CH, CY, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, HU, IE, IS, IT, LI, LT, LU, MC, NL, PL, PT, RO, SE, SI, SK, TR, HR, LV, YU					
CN 1937920	A	20070328	CN 2005-80010641	20050326	
BR 2005008965	A	20070821	BR 2005-8965	20050326	
JP 2007537156	T	20071220	JP 2007-505466	20050326	
IN 2006KN02365	A	20070525	IN 2006-KN2365	20060821	
MX 2006009693	A	20061116	MX 2006-9693	20060825	
NO 2006004923	A	20061027	NO 2006-4923	20061027	
KR 2007004068	A	20070105	KR 2006-722407	20061027	
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			DE 2004-102004016084A	20040330	
			WO 2005-EP3213	W 20050326	

AB Synergistic ternary fungicidal mixts. comprise 5-chloro-7-(4-methylpiperidin-1-yl)-6-(2,4,6-trifluorophenyl)-[1,2,4]triazolo[1,5-a]pyrimidine, a strobilurin derivative (pyraclostrobin or orysastrobin) and a fungicide selected from

acylalanines, amine derivs., anilinopyrimidines, antibiotics, azoles, dicarboximides, dithiocarbamates, copper fungicides, nitrophenyl derivs., phenylpyrroles, sulfenic acid derivs., cinnamic acid derivs. and their analogs and anilazine, benomyl, boscalid, carbendazim, carboxin, oxycarboxin, cyazofamid, dazomet, dithianon, famoxadone, fenamidone, fenarimol, fuberidazole, flutolanil, furametpyr, isoprothiolane, mepronil, nuarimol, picobenzamide, probenazole, proquinazid, pyrifenox, pyroquilon, quinoxyfen, silthiofam, thiabendazole, thifluzamide, thiophanate-Me, tiadinil, tricyclazole, triforine, sulfur, acibenzolar-S-Me, benthiavalicarb, carpropamid, chlorothalonil, cyflufenamid, cymoxanil, dazomet, diclomezine, diclocymet, diethofencarb, edifenphos, ethaboxam, fenhexamid, fentin acetate, fenoxanil, ferimzone, fluazinam, phosphorous acid, fosetyl, fosetyl-aluminum, iprovalicarb, hexachlorobenzene, metrafenone, pencycuron, propamocarb, phthalide, tolclofos-Me, quintozene and zoxamideamt.

REFERENCE COUNT: 10 THERE ARE 10 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L26 ANSWER 5 OF 5 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2009 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2004:550533 CAPLUS Full-text

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 141:82297

TITLE: Immunostimulatory nucleic acids for the treatment of disorders associated with microorganisms, for preventing antibiotic resistance and for treating and preventing warts

INVENTOR(S): Bratzler, Robert L.; Petersen, Deanna M.

PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): USA

SOURCE: U.S. Pat. Appl. Publ., 54 pp., Cont. of U.S. Ser. No. 801,839, abandoned.
CODEN: USXXCO

DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent

LANGUAGE: English

FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1

PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
US 20040131628	A1	20040708	US 2003-666733	20030919
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			US 2000-187834P	P 20000308
			US 2001-801839	B1 20010308

OTHER SOURCE(S): MARPAT 141:82297

AB The invention involves administration of an immunostimulatory nucleic acid alone or in combination with an antimicrobial agent for the treatment or prevention of infectious disease associated with microorganisms in subjects, for preventing antibiotic resistance and for treating and preventing warts. The combination of drugs are administered in synergistic amts. or in various

dosages or at various time schedules. The invention also relates to kits and compns. concerning the combination of drugs.

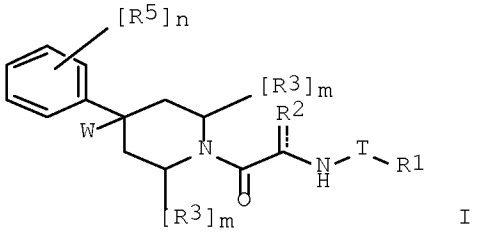
```
=> s ?benzamide? and ?pyrimidine?
         35673 ?BENZAMIDE?
         95928 ?PYRIMIDINE?
L27       1640 ?BENZAMIDE? AND ?PYRIMIDINE?

=> s l27 and (?carboxamide? or phthalamid?)
         44983 ?CARBOXAMIDE?
          1128 PHTHALAMID?
L28        506 L27 AND (?CARBOXAMIDE? OR PHTHALAMID?)

=> s l28 and (mycelium)
         16266 MYCELIUM
            29 MYCELIUMS
          9113 MYCELIA
             2 MYCELIAS
         23446 MYCELIUM
                 (MYCELIUM OR MYCELIUMS OR MYCELIA OR MYCELIAS)
L29          0 L28 AND (MYCELIUM)

=> s l28 and spor? and germinat?
         90964 SPOR?
         63685 GERMINAT?
L30          0 L28 AND SPOR? AND GERMINAT?

=> s l28 and methionine
         97295 METHIONINE
           557 METHIONINES
         97489 METHIONINE
                 (METHIONINE OR METHIONINES)
L31          8 L28 AND METHIONINE

=> d l31 ibib abs 1-8

L31  ANSWER 1 OF 8  CAPLUS  COPYRIGHT 2009 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER:        2007:912269  CAPLUS  Full-text
DOCUMENT NUMBER:         147:277915
TITLE:                   Preparation of 4-phenylpiperidine-substituted
amino
                         acid derivatives, particularly valine amides,
as
                         modulators of chemokine receptor activity and
their
                         use in the treatment of inflammatory and
autoimmune
                         diseases
INVENTOR(S):             Carter, Percy H.; Cavallaro, Cullen L.;
Duncia, John
                         V.; Gardner, Daniel S.; Hynes, John; Liu, Rui-
Qin;
                         Santella, Joseph B.; Dodd, Dharmpal S.
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S):      Bristol-Myers Squibb Company, USA
```

SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 515pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: English
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

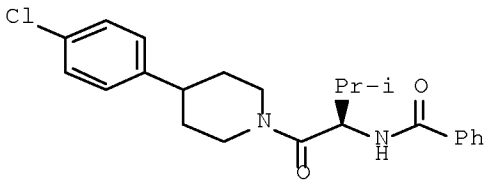
PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
WO 2007092681	A2	20070816	WO 2007-US61012	20070125
W: AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BW, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CO, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EC, EE, EG, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, GT, HN, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KM, KN, KP, KR, KZ, LA, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, LY, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MY, MZ, NA, NG, NI, NO, NZ, OM, PG, PH, PL, PT, RO, RS, RU, SC, SD, SE, SG, SK, SL, SM, SV, SY, TJ, TM, TN, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VC, VN, ZA, ZM, ZW				
RW: AT, BE, BG, CH, CY, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, HU, IE, IS, IT, LT, LU, LV, MC, NL, PL, PT, RO, SE, SI, SK, TR, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GQ, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG, BW, GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, NA, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZM, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM				
US 20070208056	A1	20070906	US 2007-625874	20070123
AU 2007212236	A1	20070816	AU 2007-212236	20070125
IN 2008DN06339	A	20081024	IN 2008-DN6339	20080721
KR 2008095890	A	20081029	KR 2008-720904	20080826

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:	US 2006-762801P	P	20060127
	US 2007-625874	A	20070123
	WO 2007-US61012	W	20070125

OTHER SOURCE(S): MARPAT 147:277915
GI



I



II

AB Title compds. I [T = CO, COO, CONH, CON-alkyl, SO2; R1 = (un)substituted cyclo/alkyl, (hetero)aryl, heterocyclyl; R2 = cycloalkyl/cyclo/alkyl, alkenyl optionally substituted with OH; R3 at each occurrence = alkyl; or any 2 R3's attached to the same C may form a 3-6 membered ring; W = H, F, OH, CN, NH2; R5 = halo, CN, alkoxy; W and one R5 together with the C atoms to which each is attached may form an (un)substituted 3-6 membered O containing ring; m at each occurrence = independently 0-2; n = 1-3; and their stereoisomers, prodrugs and pharmaceutically acceptable salts] were prepared as modulators of CCR-1 and MIP-1, especially MIP-1α receptors. Thus, valine amide II was prepared using N-(tert-butoxycarbonyl)-D-valine, 4-(4-chlorophenyl)piperidine hydrochloride, and benzoic acid. All the invention compds. were evaluated for their chemokine receptor modulatory activity. Methods of treating and preventing inflammatory diseases such as asthma and allergic diseases, as well as autoimmune pathologies such as rheumatoid arthritis and atherosclerosis using said modulators are disclosed.

L31 ANSWER 2 OF 8 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2009 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2007:646507 CAPLUS Full-text
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 147:249819
TITLE: Development of Reliable Aqueous Solubility Models and
Their Application in Druglike Analysis
AUTHOR(S): Wang, Junmei; Krudy, George; Hou, Tingjun; Zhang, Wei;
Holland, George; Xu, Xiaojie
CORPORATE SOURCE: Encysive Pharmaceuticals Inc., Houston, TX, 77030, USA
SOURCE: Journal of Chemical Information and Modeling (2007),
47(4), 1395-1404
CODEN: JCISD8; ISSN: 1549-9596
PUBLISHER: American Chemical Society
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal

LANGUAGE: English

AB In this work, two reliable aqueous solubility models, ASMS (aqueous solubility based on mol. surface) and ASMS-LOGP (aqueous solubility based on mol. surface using calculated log P (ClogP) as a descriptor), were constructed by using atom type classified solvent accessible surface areas and several mol. descriptors for a diverse data set of 1708 mols. For ASMS (without using ClogP as a descriptor), the leave-one-out q2 and root-mean-square error (RMSE) were 0.872 and 0.748 log unit, resp. ASMS-LOGP was slightly better than ASMS (q2 = 0.886, RMSE = 0.705). Both models were extensively validated by three cross-validation tests and encouraging predictability was achieved. High throughput aqueous solubility prediction was conducted for a number of data sets extracted from several widely used databases. The authors found that real drugs are about 20-fold more soluble than the so-called druglike mols. in the ZINC database, which have no violation of Lipinski's "Rule of 5" at all. Specifically, oral drugs are about 16-fold more soluble, while injection drugs are 50-60-fold more soluble If the criterion of a mol. to be soluble is set to -5 log unit, about 85% of real drugs are predicted as soluble; in contrast only 50% of druglike mols. in ZINC are soluble The authors concluded that the two models could be served as a rule in druglike anal. and an efficient filter in prioritizing compound libraries prior to high throughput screenings (HTS).

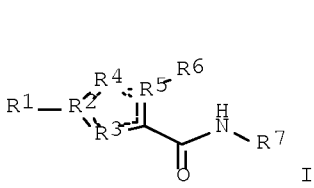
REFERENCE COUNT: 21 THERE ARE 21 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS
RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L31 ANSWER 3 OF 8 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2009 ACS on STN

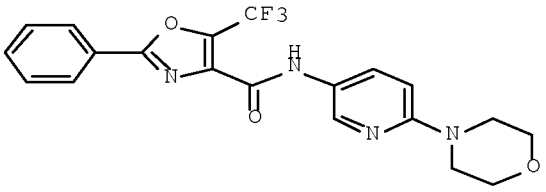
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2007:593348 CAPLUS Full-text
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 147:31090
TITLE: Oxazoledicarboxamides as inhibitors of diacylglycerol acyltransferase (DGAT) and their preparation, pharmaceutical compositions and use in the treatment of obesity, diabetes type II and metabolic syndrome
INVENTOR(S): Bolin, David Robert; Cheung, Adrian Wai-Hing; Firooznia, Fariborz; Hamilton, Matthew Michael; Li, Shiming; McDermott, Lee Apostle; Qian, Yimin; Yun, Weiya
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): F. Hoffmann-La Roche A.-G., Switz.
SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 201pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: English
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
WO 2007060140	A2	20070531	WO 2006-EP68611	

20061117
WO 2007060140 A3 20070913
W: AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BW, BY, BZ, CA, CH,
CN, CO, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EC, EE, EG, ES, FI, GB, GD,
GE, GH, GM, GT, HN, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KM, KN,
KP, KR, KZ, LA, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, LY, MA, MD, MG, MK,
MN, MW, MX, MY, MZ, NA, NG, NI, NO, NZ, OM, PG, PH, PL, PT, RO,
RS, RU, SC, SD, SE, SG, SK, SL, SM, SV, SY, TJ, TM, TN, TR, TT,
TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VC, VN, ZA, ZM, ZW
RW: AT, BE, BG, CH, CY, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, HU, IE,
IS, IT, LT, LU, LV, MC, NL, PL, PT, RO, SE, SI, SK, TR, BF, BJ,
CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GQ, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG, BW, GH,
GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, NA, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZM, ZW, AM, AZ, BY,
KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM, AP, EA, EP, OA
AU 2006316560 A1 20070531 AU 2006-316560
20061117
CA 2630269 A1 20070531 CA 2006-2630269
20061117
US 20070123504 A1 20070531 US 2006-601429
20061117
EP 1963313 A2 20080903 EP 2006-830027
20061117
R: AT, BE, BG, CH, CY, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, HU, IE,
IS, IT, LI, LT, LU, LV, MC, NL, PL, PT, RO, SE, SI, SK, TR
IN 2008DN04199 A 20080801 IN 2008-DN4199
20080516
MX 200806568 A 20080530 MX 2008-6568
20080521
KR 2008063865 A 20080707 KR 2008-712699
20080527
CN 101316844 A 20081203 CN 2006-80044426
20080528
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: US 2005-740578P P
20051128
US 2006-849352P P
20061004
WO 2006-EP68611 W
20061117
OTHER SOURCE(S): MARPAT 147:31090
GI



I



II

AB Provided herein are compds. of the formula I, as well as pharmaceutically acceptable salts thereof. Compds. of formula I wherein R1 is (un)substituted aryl; R2 is C and N; R3 and R4 are independently C, N, S, and O; R5 is C, N and S; R6 is H, (halo)alkyl, halo, thioalkyl and absent; R7 is substituted pyrimidinyl, substituted pyridinyl, substituted pyrazinyl, and substituted thiazolyl; dashed lines are optional double bonds; and their pharmaceutically acceptable salts thereof, are claimed. These compds., and the pharmaceutical compns. containing them, are useful for the treatment of diseases such as, for example, obesity, type II diabetes mellitus and metabolic syndrome. Example compound II was prepared by amidation of 2-phenyl-5-trifluoromethyloxazole-4-carboxylic acid with 6-(morpholin-4-yl)pyridin-3-ylamine. All the invention compds. were evaluated for their DGAT inhibitory activity. From the assay, it was determined that compound II exhibited an IC50 value of < 0.75 μM.

L31 ANSWER 4 OF 8 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2009 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2004:20322 CAPLUS Full-text
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 140:87658
TITLE: Peptidomimetic modulators of cell adhesion
INVENTOR(S): Gour, Barbara J.; Blaschuk, Orest W.; Ali, Anmar; Ni, Feng; Chen, Zhigang; Michaud, Stephanie Denise; Wang, Shaomeng; Hu, Zengjian
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Can.
SOURCE: U.S. Pat. Appl. Publ., 280 pp., Cont.-in-part of U.S. Ser. No. 6,982.
CODEN: USXXCO
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: English
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 15
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
US 20040006011	A1	20040108	US 2003-425557	20030428
US 6031072	A	20000229	US 1997-893534	19970711
US 6326352	B1	20011204	US 2000-507102	20000217

US 20020168761 A1 20021114 US 2001-769145
20010124
US 20020151475 A1 20021017 US 2001-6982
20011204
US 6914044 B2 20050705
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: US 1996-21612P P
19960712
US 1997-893534 A1
19970711
US 2000-491078 B2
20000124
US 2000-507102 A1
20000217
US 2001-769145 B2
20010124
US 2001-6982 A2
20011204
OTHER SOURCE(S): MARPAT 140:87658
AB Peptidomimetics of cyclic peptides, and compns. comprising such peptidomimetics are provided. The peptidomimetics have a three-dimensional structure that is substantially similar to a three-dimensional structure of a cyclic peptide that comprises a cadherin cell adhesion recognition sequence HAV. Methods for using such peptidomimetics for modulating cadherin-mediated cell adhesion in a variety of contexts are also provided.

L31 ANSWER 5 OF 8 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2009 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2003:154399 CAPLUS Full-text
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 138:204936
TITLE: Preparation of heterocyclic compounds as integrase
inhibiting antiviral agents
INVENTOR(S): Kiyama, Ryuichi; Kanda, Yasuhiko; Tada, Yukio; Fujishita, Toshio; Kawasuji, Takashi; Takechi, Shozo;
Fuji, Masahiro
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Shionogi & Co., Ltd., Japan
SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 663 pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: Japanese
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
WO 2003016275	A1	20030227	WO 2002-JP8108	20020808

W: AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN,
CO, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EC, EE, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH,
GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS,
LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NO, NZ, OM,

PH, PL,
PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TN, TR, TT,
TZ, UA,
UG, US, UZ, VC, VN, YU, ZA, ZM, ZW
RW: GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZM, ZW, AT,
BE, BG,
CH, CY, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU,
MC, NL,
PT, SE, SK, TR, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GQ, GW,
ML, MR,
NE, SN, TD, TG
CA 2452769 A1 20030227 CA 2002-2452769
20020808
AU 2002320703 A1 20030303 AU 2002-320703
20020808
EP 1422218 A1 20040526 EP 2002-749384
20020808
R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE,
MC, PT,
IE, SI, LT, LV, FI, RO, MK, CY, AL, TR, BG, CZ, EE, SK
BR 2002011750 A 20041013 BR 2002-11750
20020808
CN 1558898 A 20041229 CN 2002-819869
20020808
MX 2004000646 A 20040318 MX 2004-646
20040121
US 20040229909 A1 20041118 US 2004-485394
20040130
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: JP 2001-245071 A
20010810
JP 2001-370860 A
20011205
JP 2002-191483 A
20020628
WO 2002-JP8108 W
20020808
OTHER SOURCE(S): MARPAT 138:204936
AB The title compds. RDC(:Z)C(Y):CRCRA [RC and RD in combination form a ring with the adjacent carbon atoms, provided that the ring may be a fused ring; Y represents hydroxy, mercapto, or amino; Z represents oxygen, sulfur, or NH; and RA represents N-containing aromatic heterocycle, etc.] are prepared Compds. of this invention in vitro showed IC50 values of 0.12 μg/mL to 2.9 μg/mL against integrase. Formulations are given.
REFERENCE COUNT: 9 THERE ARE 9 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE
FOR THIS
RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE
RE FORMAT

L31 ANSWER 6 OF 8 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2009 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2002:869496 CAPLUS Full-text
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 137:363033
TITLE: Peptidomimetic modulators of cell adhesion
INVENTOR(S): Gour, Barbara J.; Blaschuk, Orest W.; Ali,
Anmar; Ni,
Feng; Chen, Zhigang; Michaud, Stephanie D.;
Wang,

Shoameng; Hu, Zenjian
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Can.
SOURCE: U.S. Pat. Appl. Publ., 309 pp., Cont.-in-part of U.S.
Ser. No. 491,078.
CODEN: USXXCO
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: English
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 15
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
US 20020168761	A1	20021114	US 2001-769145	20010124
US 20040058864	A1	20040325	US 2003-412701	20030410
US 7268115	B2	20070911		
US 20040006011	A1	20040108	US 2003-425557	20030428
US 20080081831	A1	20080403	US 2007-762015	20070612
US 7446120	B2	20081104		

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:
US 2000-491078 A2 20000124
US 1996-21612P P 19960712
US 1997-893534 A1 19970711
US 2000-507102 A1 20000217
US 2001-769145 B1 20010124
US 2001-6982 A2 20011204
US 2003-412701 A1 20030410
OTHER SOURCE(S): MARPAT 137:363033
AB Peptidomimetics of cyclic peptides, and compns. comprising such peptidomimetics are provided. The peptidomimetics have a three-dimensional structure that is substantially similar to a three-dimensional structure of a cyclic peptide that comprises a cadherin cell adhesion recognition sequence HAV. Methods for using such peptidomimetics for modulating cadherin-mediated cell adhesion in a variety of contexts are also provided.

L31 ANSWER 7 OF 8 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2009 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1992:400277 CAPLUS Full-text
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 117:277
ORIGINAL REFERENCE NO.: 117:43a,46a
TITLE: Mechanism of allergic cross-reactions. I. Multispecific binding of ligands to a mouse monoclonal anti-DNP IgE antibody
AUTHOR(S): Varga, Janos M.; Kalchschmid, Gertrud; Klein,

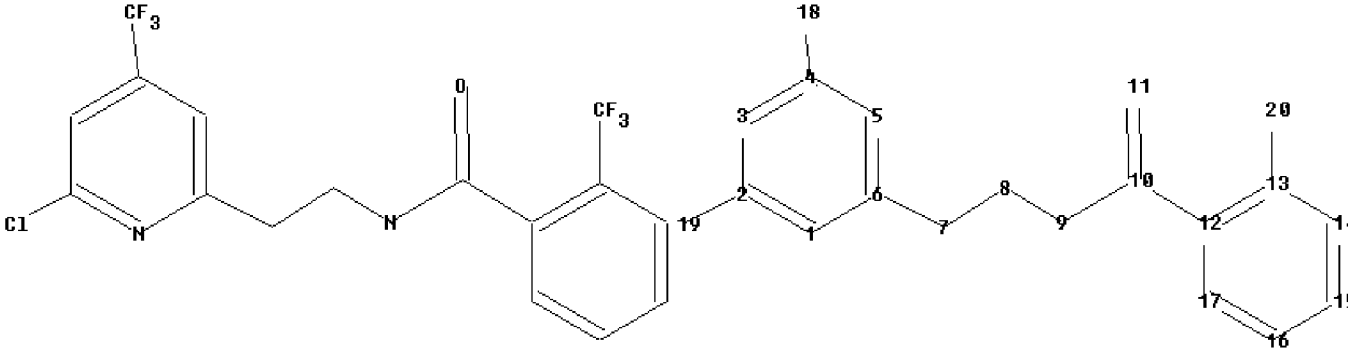
Georg
F.; Fritsch, Peter
CORPORATE SOURCE: Dep. Dermatol., Univ. Innsbruck, Innsbruck, 6020,
Austria
SOURCE: Molecular Immunology (1991), 28(6), 641-54
CODEN: MOIMD5; ISSN: 0161-5890
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: English
AB A recently developed solid-phase binding assay was used to investigate the specificity of ligand binding to a mouse monoclonal anti-dinitrophenyl IgE (I). All DNP-amino acids, that were tested inhibited the binding of the radio-labeled I to DNP covalently attached to polystyrene microplates; however, the concentration for 50% inhibition varied within four orders of magnitude, DNP-L-serine being the most and DNP-L-proline the least potent inhibitor. In addition to DNP analogs, a large number of drugs and other compds. were tested for their ability to compete with DNP for the binding site of I. At the concentration used for screening, 59% of compds. had no significant inhibition; 19% inhibited the binding of I more than 50%. Several families of compds. (tetracyclines, polymyxins, phenothiazines, salicylates, and quinones) that were effective competitors were found. Within these families, changes in the functional groups attached to the family stem had major effects on the affinity of ligand binding. The occurrence frequencies of interactions of ligands with I is in good agreement with the semi-empirical model for multispecific antibody-ligand interactions.

L31 ANSWER 8 OF 8 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2009 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1964:34166 CAPLUS Full-text
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 60:34166
ORIGINAL REFERENCE NO.: 60:6111h,6112a-b
TITLE: Oral antidiabetics
AUTHOR(S): Budesinsky, Z.; Zikmund, E.
SOURCE: Pharmacotherapeutica, 1950-1959 (1963) 31-48
CODEN: 13KGA8
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: English
AB cf. CA 54, 6563f. A review of earlier work on 3 types of compds. and the preparation and testing of 1-arylsulfonyl-5-alkylglycocyamidines and hydantoins. The prepns. were made by reactions like the following: MeC6H4SO2Cl + Ca(NHCN)2 + NaOH → MeC6H4SO2N(Na)CN (I); I + BrCH2COEt → MeC6H4SO2N(CN)CH2CO2Et (II); II + RNH → MeC6H4SO2R (III); III + H+ → MeC6H4SO2R', where R is a 3-substituted 2-imino-4-oxo-1-imidazolidinyl group and R' is the 2-oxo analog. A similar series of chloro compds. was prepared by starting with ClC6H4SO2Cl. The hypoglycemic activity of 35 such compds. is reported. After comparison of these compds. with those in the earlier studies, MeC6H4SO2N(Bu)(CH2COOH) (IV) was chosen for clin. trials. Thorough testing on rats showed its hypoglycemic effect to be 60-70% of that of tolbutamide (V), with a slower onset. The effect on dogs was similar but lasted longer. No chronic toxicity was found in rats given 3 times the optimal dose for a year. From trials in 3 clinics, IV was found to be of

value as an oral antidiabetic requiring a somewhat higher dosage than V but showing less toxicity. 44 references.

http://www.cas.org/support/stngen/stndoc/properties.html

=>
Uploading C:\Program Files\Stnexp\Queries\10588532_2.str

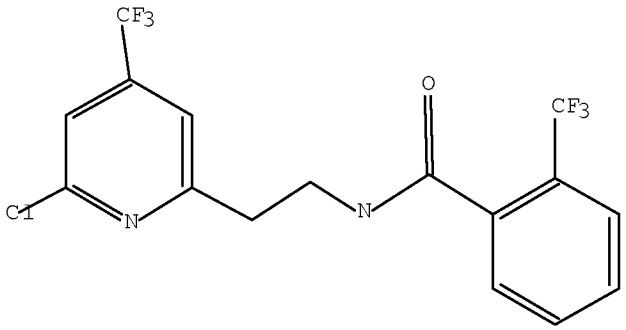


chain nodes :
7 8 9 10 11 18 19 20
ring nodes :
1 2 3 4 5 6 12 13 14 15 16 17
chain bonds :
2-19 4-18 6-7 7-8 8-9 9-10 10-11 10-12 13-20
ring bonds :
1-2 1-6 2-3 3-4 4-5 5-6 12-13 12-17 13-14 14-15 15-16 16-17
exact/norm bonds :
8-9 9-10 10-11
exact bonds :
2-19 4-18 6-7 7-8 10-12 13-20
normalized bonds :
1-2 1-6 2-3 3-4 4-5 5-6 12-13 12-17 13-14 14-15 15-16 16-17

Match level :
1:Atom 2:Atom 3:Atom 4:Atom 5:Atom 6:Atom 7:CLASS 8:CLASS
9:CLASS 10:CLASS 11:CLASS 12:Atom 13:Atom 14:Atom 15:Atom
16:Atom 17:Atom 18:CLASS 19:CLASS 20:CLASS

L32 STRUCTURE UPLOADED

=> d l32
L32 HAS NO ANSWERS
L32 STR



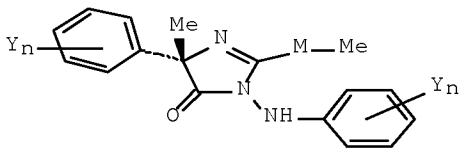
Structure attributes must be viewed using STN Express query preparation.

```
=> s sss sam
ENTER LOGIC EXPRESSION, QUERY NAME, OR (END):l32
SAMPLE SEARCH INITIATED 15:50:29 FILE 'REGISTRY'
SAMPLE SCREEN SEARCH COMPLETED -        5 TO ITERATE

100.0% PROCESSED        5 ITERATIONS                                  0
ANSWERS
SEARCH TIME: 00.00.01

FULL FILE PROJECTIONS:  ONLINE  **COMPLETE**
                        BATCH   **COMPLETE**
PROJECTED ITERATIONS:            5 TO      234
PROJECTED ANSWERS:               0 TO        0

L33           0 SEA SSS SAM L32

=> s l32 sss full
FULL SEARCH INITIATED 15:50:34 FILE 'REGISTRY'
FULL SCREEN SEARCH COMPLETED -       63 TO ITERATE

100.0% PROCESSED       63 ITERATIONS                                  0
ANSWERS
SEARCH TIME: 00.00.01

L34           0 SEA SSS FUL L32

=>
Connecting via Winsock to STN

http://www.cas.org/legal/infopolicy.html

This file contains CAS Registry Numbers for easy and accurate
substance identification.

=> e grosjean!courneyor marie?/au
E1           2     GROSJEAN YOLAND/AU
E2           1     GROSJEAN YVES/AU
```

```
E3            0 --> GROSJEAN!COURNEYOR MARIE?/AU
E4            1     GROSJLOS JACKIE/AU
E5            1     GROSJOE L/AU
E6            1     GROSKA D E/AU
E7            1     GROSKA E/AU
E8            1     GROSKA JUDIT/AU
E9            5     GROSKA LASZLO/AU
E10           1     GROSKAMP HANS/AU
E11           7     GROSKAUFMANIS A/AU
E12           1     GROSKAUFMANIS E/AU

=> e grosjean-courneyor marie?/au
E1            2     GROSJEAN YOLAND/AU
E2            1     GROSJEAN YVES/AU
E3            0 --> GROSJEAN-COURNEYOR MARIE?/AU
E4            1     GROSJLOS JACKIE/AU
E5            1     GROSJOE L/AU
E6            1     GROSKA D E/AU
E7            1     GROSKA E/AU
E8            1     GROSKA JUDIT/AU
E9            5     GROSKA LASZLO/AU
E10           1     GROSKAMP HANS/AU
E11           7     GROSKAUFMANIS A/AU
E12           1     GROSKAUFMANIS E/AU

=> e grosjean marie?/au
E1            2     GROSJEAN MARIE EVE/AU
E2            2     GROSJEAN MARIE HELENE/AU
E3            0 --> GROSJEAN MARIE?/AU
E4            5     GROSJEAN MARTIN/AU
E5            1     GROSJEAN MAURICE B/AU
E6            1     GROSJEAN MICHEL/AU
E7            2     GROSJEAN MIREILLE/AU
E8            5     GROSJEAN N/AU
E9            1     GROSJEAN NATHALIE/AU
E10           1     GROSJEAN NICOLE/AU
E11           1     GROSJEAN NOELLE/AU
E12           5     GROSJEAN O/AU

=> e gouot jean?/au
E1            1     GOUOT JEAN M/AU
E2           21     GOUOT JEAN MARIE/AU
E3            0 --> GOUOT JEAN?/AU
E4            1     GOUOUDKOV A V/AU
E5            1     GOUPAL D P/AU
E6            1     GOUPALE D C/AU
E7           32     GOUPALOV S V/AU
E8            1     GOUPALOV SERGUEI/AU
E9            3     GOUPALOV SERGUEI V/AU
E10           1     GOUPEE ANDREW J/AU
E11           1     GOUPELL JOHNATHAN E/AU
E12           3     GOUPELL M/AU

=> s e2
L35          21 "GOUOT JEAN MARIE"/AU

=> s l35 and (py<2003 or pry<2003 or ay,2003)
```

```
      22983274 PY<2003
       3972615 PRY<2003
          3351 AY
            37 AYS
          3388 AY
                 (AY OR AYS)
         42924 2003
             0 AY,2003
                 (AY(W)2003)
L36          8 L35 AND (PY<2003 OR PRY<2003 OR AY,2003)

=> s l35 and (py<2003 or pry<2003 or ay<2003)
      22983274 PY<2003
       3972615 PRY<2003
       4503738 AY<2003
L37          8 L35 AND (PY<2003 OR PRY<2003 OR AY<2003)

=> d l37 ibib abs 1-8

L37  ANSWER 1 OF 8  CAPLUS  COPYRIGHT 2009 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER:        2000:209832  CAPLUS  Full-text
DOCUMENT NUMBER:         132:218333
TITLE:                   Synergistic fungicidal compositions
INVENTOR(S):             Chazalet, Maurice; Duvert, Patrice; Gouot,
                         Jean-Marie; Mercer, Richard
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S):      Aventis CropScience SA, Fr.
SOURCE:                  PCT Int. Appl., 36 pp.
                         CODEN: PIXXD2
DOCUMENT TYPE:           Patent
LANGUAGE:                French
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT:  1
PATENT INFORMATION:

     PATENT NO.          KIND   DATE        APPLICATION NO.         DATE
     ---------------     ----   --------    --------------------    ----
----
     WO 2000016629        A1    20000330    WO 1999-FR2223
19990920 <--
         W:  AE, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, CA, CH, CN,
CR, CU,
             CZ, DE, DK, DM, EE, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU,
ID, IL,
             IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU,
LV, MD,
             MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, NO, NZ, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG,
SI, SK,
             SL, TJ, TM, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VN, YU, ZA, ZW
         RW: GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZW, AT, BE, CH,
CY, DE,
             DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, BF,
BJ, CF,
             CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG
     FR 2783401           A1    20000324    FR 1998-11895
19980921 <--
     FR 2783401           B1    20001020
     CA 2344218           A1    20000330    CA 1999-2344218
19990920 <--
```

AU 9956299 A 20000410 AU 1999-56299
19990920 <--
EP 1115288 A1 20010718 EP 1999-943000
19990920 <--
EP 1115288 B1 20030115
R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE,
MC, PT,
IE, SI, LT, LV, FI, RO
TR 200100830 T2 20010821 TR 2001-830
19990920 <--
BR 9914179 A 20011030 BR 1999-14179
19990920 <--
HU 2001003881 A2 20020328 HU 2001-3881
19990920 <--
HU 2001003881 A3 20020828
JP 2002526429 T 20020820 JP 2000-573600
19990920 <--
AT 230927 T 20030215 AT 1999-943000
19990920 <--
ES 2186401 T3 20030501 ES 1999-943000
19990920 <--
NZ 510306 A 20030829 NZ 1999-510306
19990920 <--
CN 1212767 C 20050803 CN 1999-812006
19990920 <--
IL 142043 A 20051120 IL 1999-142043
19990920 <--
ZA 2001002126 A 20020614 ZA 2001-2126
20010314 <--
MX 2001002938 A 20020311 MX 2001-2938
20010320 <--
BG 105392 A 20011031 BG 2001-105392
20010329 <--
BG 64721 B1 20060131
US 6753339 B1 20040622 US 2001-787631
20010518 <--
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: FR 1998-11895 A
19980921 <--
WO 1999-FR2223 W
19990920 <--
OTHER SOURCE(S): MARPAT 132:218333
GI



I

AB The title compns. comprise an imidazolinone derivative I (M = O or S; Y = F, Cl or Me; n = 0 or 1) and ROCONHCHR1CONHCHMeA (II) [R, R1 = alkyl; A = (un)substituted benzothiazolyl or Ph]. (4-S)-4-

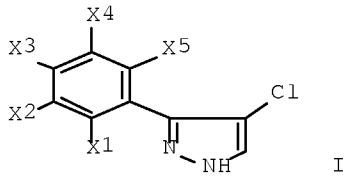
methyl-2-methylthio-4-phenyl-1-phenylamino--2-imidazolin-5-one is representative of I. N1-[(R)-1-(6-fluoro-2-benzothiazolyl)ethyl]-N2- isopropoxycarbonyl-L-valinamide and iso-Pr [2-methyl-1-(phenylethylcarbamoyl)propyl]carbamate are representative of II.

REFERENCE COUNT: 5 THERE ARE 5 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS
RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L37 ANSWER 2 OF 8 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2009 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1998:682071 CAPLUS Full-text
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 129:299238
ORIGINAL REFERENCE NO.: 129:60941a,60944a
TITLE: Synergistic fungicidal compositions containing a
3-phenylpyrazole derivative
INVENTOR(S): Chazalet, Maurice; Gouot, Jean-Marie; Peignier, Raymond
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Rhone-Poulenc Agro, Fr.
SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 62 pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: French
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
WO 9843480	A1	19981008	WO 1998-FR608	19980326 <--
W: AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, CA, CH, CN, CU, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, GB, GE, GH, GM, GW, HU, ID, IL, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, NO, NZ, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TR, TT, UA, UG, US, UZ, VN, YU, ZW				
RW: GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, SD, SZ, UG, ZW, AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG				
AU 9870512	A	19981022	AU 1998-70512	19980326 <--
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			FR 1997-4101	A 19970328 <--
			WO 1998-FR608	W 19980326 <--

OTHER SOURCE(S): MARPAT 129:299238
GI



I

AB The invention concerns fungicide compns. containing a 3-phenylpyrazole I (X1-5 = H, halo, nitro or alkyl; two of the adjacent X1-5 can further form with the Ph to which they are bound 2,2-difluorobenzodioxolyl; provided that X1-5 cannot each be H at the same time) mixed with a known fungicide. 4-Chloro-3-(3,5-dichlorophenyl)-1H-pyrazole is the prefered I.

REFERENCE COUNT: 4 THERE ARE 4 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS
RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L37 ANSWER 3 OF 8 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2009 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1996:425533 CAPLUS Full-text
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 125:79394
ORIGINAL REFERENCE NO.: 125:14931a,14934a
TITLE: Lawn fungicide
INVENTOR(S): Chazalet, Maurice; Gouot, Jean Marie; White, Mark
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Rhone Poulenc Agrochimie, Fr.
SOURCE: Fr. Demande, 8 pp.
CODEN: FRXXBL
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: French
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
FR 2726737	A1	19960515	FR 1995-12891	19951026 <--
FR 2726737	B1	19970704		

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: FR 1995-12891 19951026 <--

AB Triticonazole is a lawn fungicide. especially active against Sclerotinia, Puccinia Laetisaria, Fusarium and Gaeumannomyces on Poa, Agrostis, Festuca, Phleum, Lolium and Zoysia.

REFERENCE COUNT: 1 THERE ARE 1 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS
RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L37 ANSWER 4 OF 8 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2009 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1995:687041 CAPLUS Full-text
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 123:77184
ORIGINAL REFERENCE NO.: 123:13587a,13590a

TITLE: Synergistic combinations of a fungicide having an azole group with an insecticide having a pyrazole, pyrrole or phenylimidazole group.
INVENTOR(S): Colliot, Francois; Gouot, Jean-Marie; Molle, Francis; Duvert, Patrice
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Rhone Poulenc Agrochimie, Fr.
SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 29 pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: French
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
WO 9512314	A1	19950511	WO 1994-FR1254	19941027 <--
W: AU, BR, BY, CA, CN, JP, KR, KZ, PL, RO, RU, SI, UA, US, VN				
RW: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE				
FR 2711893	A1	19950512	FR 1993-13400	19931104 <--
FR 2711893	B1	19960112		
FR 2712144	A1	19950519	FR 1994-11214	19940914 <--
FR 2712144	B1	19970718		
CA 2175818	A1	19950511	CA 1994-2175818	19941027 <--
AU 9481094	A	19950523	AU 1994-81094	19941027 <--
AU 690160	B2	19980423		
EP 726709	A1	19960821	EP 1995-900169	19941027 <--
EP 726709	B1	19971203		
R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LI, LU, NL, PT, SE				
CN 1140976	A	19970122	CN 1994-194753	19941027 <--
CN 1078043	C	20020123		
JP 09504538	T	19970506	JP 1995-513044	19941027 <--
BR 9408163	A	19971028	BR 1994-8163	19941027 <--
AT 160672	T	19971215	AT 1995-900169	19941027 <--
ES 2110308	T3	19980201	ES 1995-900169	19941027 <--
RU 2141203	C1	19991120	RU 1996-112105	19941027 <--
RO 115930	B1	20000830	RO 1996-928	19941027 <--
PL 180374	B1	20010131	PL 1994-314183	19941027 <--
ZA 9408725	A	19950703	ZA 1994-8725	

19941104 <--
CN 1108043 A 19950913 CN 1994-117809
19941104 <--
US 5877194 A 19990302 US 1997-953318
19971017 <--
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: FR 1993-13400 A
19931104 <--
FR 1994-11214 A
19940914 <--
WO 1994-FR1254 W
19941027 <--
US 1996-640828 B1
19960801 <--
AB Agrochem. combinations contain a fungicide having an azole group, such as triticonazole, and an insecticide having a pyrazole, pyrrole or phenylimidazole group, such as fipronil. The method may include applying a single composition containing both active substances or applying two compns. each containing one of the active substances, either at the same time, or one after the other, to achieve a combined effect.
REFERENCE COUNT: 10 THERE ARE 10 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS
RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L37 ANSWER 5 OF 8 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2009 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1995:267266 CAPLUS Full-text
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 122:25878
ORIGINAL REFERENCE NO.: 122:5021a,5024a
TITLE: Improving the vigor and health of plants, such as
cereals, with triazole derivatives.
INVENTOR(S): Gatineau, Francis; Gouot, Jean-Marie; Leroux, Bernard
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Rhone-Poulenc Agrochimie, Fr.
SOURCE: Eur. Pat. Appl.
CODEN: EPXXDW
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: French
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
EP 622020	A1	19941102	EP 1994-420127	19940422 <--
R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LI, LU, NL, PT, SE				
FR 2704388	A1	19941104	FR 1993-5193	19930427 <--
FR 2704388	B1	19950609		
ZA 9402896	A	19950104	ZA 1994-2896	19940426 <--
HU 71060	A2	19951128	HU 1994-1189	19940426 <--
CA 2122331	A1	19941028	CA 1994-2122331	

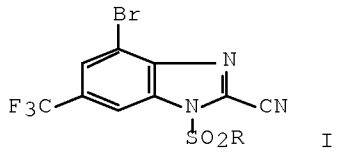
19940427 <--
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: FR 1993-5193 A
19930427 <--
OTHER SOURCE(S): MARPAT 122:25878
AB Seed treatment with a triazole derivative (Markush given), specifically triticonazole, improves the vigor and health of cereals. The seeds are optionally post-treated with cycocel or Ethephon.

L37 ANSWER 6 OF 8 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2009 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1988:112454 CAPLUS Full-text
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 108:112454
ORIGINAL REFERENCE NO.: 108:18425a,18428a
TITLE: Preparation of 4-bromo-2-cyano-6-(trifluoromethyl)-1H-benzimidazole-1-sulfonamides as agrochemical fungicides
INVENTOR(S): Souche, Jean Luc; Gouot, Jean Marie
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Rhone-Poulenc Agrochimie, Fr.
SOURCE: Fr. Demande, 23 pp.
CODEN: FRXXBL
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: French
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
FR 2594437	A1	19870821	FR 1986-2455	19860219 <--
DD 260211	A5	19880921	DD 1987-299924	19870216 <--
AU 8768860	A	19870820	AU 1987-68860	19870217 <--
EP 239508	A2	19870930	EP 1987-420046	19870217 <--
EP 239508	A3	19871014		
R: AT, BE, CH, DE, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE				
ZA 8701141	A	19870930	ZA 1987-1141	19870217 <--
DK 8700812	A	19870820	DK 1987-812	19870218 <--
FI 8700669	A	19870820	FI 1987-669	19870218 <--
NO 8700639	A	19870820	NO 1987-639	19870218 <--
JP 62205063	A	19870909	JP 1987-35441	19870218 <--
HU 43318	A2	19871028	HU 1987-629	19870218 <--
BR 8700779	A	19871222	BR 1987-779	19870219 <--

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: FR 1986-2455 A
19860219 <--
OTHER SOURCE(S): CASREACT 108:112454

GI



I

AB The title compds. (I; R = C2-4 dialkylamino) were prepared as plant fungicides. 2,4-O2N(F3C)C6H3NH2 was brominated and reduced with SnCl2 to give 3-bromo-5-(trifluoromethyl)-1,2-benzenediamine-HCl which was cyclocondensed with Cl3CCO2Me to give 4-bromo-2-(trichloromethyl)-6-(trifluoromethyl)-1H-benzimidazole. The latter was treated with aqueous NH3 to give the 2-cyano analog which was stirred at 20° with a suspension of K in acetone while Me2NSO2Cl was slowly added to give I (R = Me2N) (II). Potato plants infected with Phytophthora infestans were sprayed at 10 day intervals with a spray containing 15 g II/hL at an application rate of 1000 L/ha. Four days after the 4th application 2.7% of the leaf surface showed fungal attack, compared to 30% using another, known benzimidazolesulfonamide fungicide.

REFERENCE COUNT: 1 THERE ARE 1 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS
RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

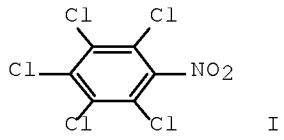
L37 ANSWER 7 OF 8 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2009 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1987:551506 CAPLUS Full-text
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 107:151506
ORIGINAL REFERENCE NO.: 107:24325a,24328a
TITLE: Differential diagnosis of fungal diseases in cereals
INVENTOR(S): Gouot, Jean Marie; Paviot, Jean
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Rhone-Poulenc Agrochimie, Fr.
SOURCE: Belg., 15 pp.
CODEN: BEXXAL
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: French
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
BE 905482	A1	19870324	BE 1986-217203	19860924 <--
DK 8604547	A	19870326	DK 1986-4547	19860924 <--
GB 2180853	A	19870408	GB 1986-23047	19860925 <--

GB 2180853 B 19891213
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: FR 1985-14403 A 19850925 <--

AB A method for the differential diagnosis of Pseudocercosporella herpotrichoides, Rhizoctonia cerealis and Fusarium consists in contacting cereal stem segments with 3 in vitro culture media, each containing a fungal growth inhibitor specific for the pertinent species. Three petri dishes were filled with the PDA medium containing 100 ppm streptomycin, 50 ppm penicillin, and 50 ppm aureomycin. The 1st dish, for the differential diagnosis of P. herpotrichoides, contained 200 ppm ditalimphos and 5 ppm iprodione. The 2nd dish, for R. cerealis, contained 0.5 ppm carbendazim and 0.5 ppm prochloras. The 3rd dish, for Fusarium, contained 2 ppm penconazol and 5 ppm iprodione.

L37 ANSWER 8 OF 8 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2009 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1981:509820 CAPLUS Full-text
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 95:109820
ORIGINAL REFERENCE NO.: 95:18345a,18348a
TITLE: Pentachloronitrobenzene metabolism in peanut. 3.
Metabolism in peanut cell suspension cultures
AUTHOR(S): Lamoureux, Gerald L.; Gouot, Jean Marie; Davis, David G.; Rusness, Donald G.
CORPORATE SOURCE: Metab. Radiat. Res. Lab., Sci. Educ. Adm., Fargo, ND,
58105, USA
SOURCE: Journal of Agricultural and Food Chemistry (1981), 29(5), 996-1002
CODEN: JAFCAU; ISSN: 0021-8561
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: English
GI



I

AB The metabolism of U-14C-labeled PCNB (I) [82-68-8] was studied in peanut (Arachis hypogaea) cell suspension cultures over a 14-day period. The primary metabolic pathways involved an initial conjugation with glutathione. Seven major metabolites were detected by high-performance liquid chromatog., and 5 of these were identified by mass spectrometry of suitable derivs.: S-(pentachlorophenyl)glutathione [75005-81-1], S-(ar-tetrachloronitrophenyl)-N-malonylcysteine [74998-44-0], and S-(pentachlorophenyl)-N-malonylcysteine [75005-77-5]. Several precursor-product relationships were demonstrated. Nonextractable residue, S-(pentachlorophenyl)-N-malonylcysteine, S-(ar-

tetrachloronitrophenyl)-N-malonylcysteine, and metabolite III appeared to be terminal metabolic products. PCNB metabolism in peanut cell suspension cultures was compared to PCNB metabolism in the roots of intact peanut plants. The primary differences between the 2 systems appeared to be quant. Pentachloroaniline [527-20-8] and nonextractable residue were produced in larger amts. in intact peanut plants than in the cell suspension cultures. Several advantages and disadvantages of conducting metabolism studies in cell suspension cultures were discussed.

This file contains CAS Registry Numbers for easy and accurate substance identification.

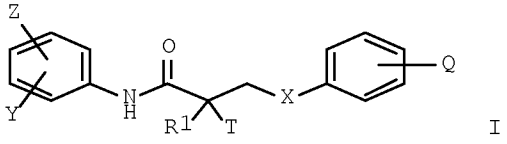
```
=> s ?benzamide? and  (respirat? or electrons and transport)
         35699 ?BENZAMIDE?
        224919 RESPIRAT?
        283950 ELECTRONS
        818418 TRANSPORT
          7155 TRANSPORTS
        821378 TRANSPORT
                 (TRANSPORT OR TRANSPORTS)
L1         565 ?BENZAMIDE? AND  (RESPIRAT? OR ELECTRONS AND TRANSPORT)

=> s l1 and (py<2003 or ay<2003 or pry<2003)
      22983367 PY<2003
       4503987 AY<2003
       3972879 PRY<2003
L2         278 L1 AND (PY<2003 OR AY<2003 OR PRY<2003)

=> s l2 and (?fung? or ?herb? or ?pest?)
        263920 ?FUNG?
        160492 ?HERB?
        150744 ?PEST?
L3          23 L2 AND (?FUNG? OR ?HERB? OR ?PEST?)

=> d l3 ibib abs ti hit 1-10

L3   ANSWER 1 OF 23  CAPLUS  COPYRIGHT 2009 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER:        2008:1280175  CAPLUS  Full-text
DOCUMENT NUMBER:         149:506150
TITLE:                   Phenoxypropionic acid benzamides and related
                         compounds as selective androgen receptor
modulators
                         (SARMs) for treating diabetes, diseases
associated
                         with diabetes, and other disorders
INVENTOR(S):             Dalton, James T.; Miller, Duane D.
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S):      University of Tennessee Research Foundation,
USA
SOURCE:                  PCT Int. Appl., 194pp.
                         CODEN: PIXXD2
DOCUMENT TYPE:           Patent
LANGUAGE:                English
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT:  40
PATENT INFORMATION:
```

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
WO 2008127717	A1	20081023	WO 2008-US4816	20080414
W: AE, AG, AL, AM, AO, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BH, BR, BW, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CO, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DO, DZ, EC, EE, EG, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, GT, HN, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KM, KN, KP, KR, KZ, LA, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LY, MA, MD, ME, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MY, MZ, NA, NG, NI, NO, NZ, OM, PG, PH, PL, PT, RO, RS, RU, SC, SD, SE, SG, SK, SL, SM, SV, SY, TJ, TM, TN, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VC, VN, ZA, ZM, ZW				
RW: AT, BE, BG, CH, CY, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, HR, HU, IE, IS, IT, LT, LU, LV, MC, MT, NL, NO, PL, PT, RO, SE, SI, SK, TR, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GQ, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG, BW, GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, NA, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZM, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM				
EP 1487780	A1	20041222	EP 2003-713345	20030224
R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT, IE, SI, LT, LV, FI, RO, MK, CY, AL, TR, BG, CZ, EE, HU, SK				
AU 2006201538	A1	20060504	AU 2006-201538	20060412 <--
AU 2006201538	B2	20080221		
US 20070281906	A1	20071206	US 2007-785064	20070413 <--
AU 2007201969	A1	20070524	AU 2007-201969	20070503
AU 2007202324	A1	20070614	AU 2007-202324	20070522 <--
AU 2008201811	A1	20080515	AU 2008-201811	20080424
AU 2008202236	A1	20080612	AU 2008-202236	20080521
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			US 2007-785064 A	20070413
			AU 2002-2002364949 A3	19990607 <--
			AU 2001-285230 A3	20010823 <--
			AU 2001-85230 T0	20010823 <--
			US 2001-336185P P	20011206 <--
			US 2002-310150 A2	

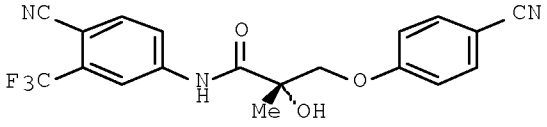
20021205 <--

	AU 2003-216153	A3
20030224		
	WO 2003-US3122	W
20030224		
	AU 2003-287074	A3
20031014		
	US 2003-510138P	P
20031014		
	US 2003-529573P	P
20031216		
	US 2004-861923	A2
20040607		
	US 2004-961380	A2
20041012		
	US 2004-13214	A2
20041216		
	US 2005-146427	A2
20050607		
	US 2005-712390P	P
20050831		
	US 2005-220414	A2
20050907		
	US 2006-355187	A2
20060216		
	AU 2006-201538	A3
20060412		
	US 2006-505363	A2
20060817		
	US 2006-505499	A2
20060817		
	US 2006-510844	A2
20060828		
	US 2006-634380	A2

20061206
OTHER SOURCE(S): MARPAT 149:506150
GI



I



II

AB This invention provides use of a SARM compound or a composition comprising the same in treating a variety of diseases or conditions in a subject, including, inter-alia, a diabetes

disease, and/or disorder such as cardiovascular disease, atherosclerosis, cerebrovascular conditions, diabetic nephropathy, diabetic neuropathy, and diabetic retinopathy. The SARMs have general formula I (wherein X = bond, O, CH2, NH, etc.; T = OH, OR, NHAc, NHCOR; Z = NO2, cyano, CO2H, COR, CONHR; Y = H, alkoxy, CF3, etc.; Q = alkyl, halo, cyano, etc.; R = alkyl, haloalkyl, etc.; R1 = Me, CF3, etc.). II is the compound of prime interest in the patent. I can be formulated alone or with other drugs.

TI Phenoxypropionic acid benzamides and related compounds as selective androgen receptor modulators (SARMs) for treating diabetes, diseases associated with diabetes, and other disorders

REFERENCE COUNT: 1 THERE ARE 1 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

TI Phenoxypropionic acid benzamides and related compounds as selective androgen receptor modulators (SARMs) for treating diabetes, diseases associated with diabetes, and other disorders

PRAI US 2007-785064	A	20070413	
AU 2002-2002364949	A3	19990607	<--
AU 2001-285230	A3	20010823	<--
AU 2001-85230	T0	20010823	<--
US 2001-336185P	P	20011206	<--
US 2002-310150	A2	20021205	<--
AU 2003-216153	A3	20030224	
WO 2003-US3122	W	20030224	
AU 2003-287074	A3	20031014	
US 2003-510138P	P	20031014	
US 2003-529573P	P	20031216	
US 2004-861923	A2	20040607	
US 2004-961380	A2	20041012	
US 2004-13214	A2	20041216	
US 2005-146427	A2	20050607	
US 2005-712390P	P	20050831	
US 2005-220414	A2	20050907	
US 2006-355187	A2	20060216	
AU 2006-201538	A3	20060412	
US 2006-505363	A2	20060817	
US 2006-505499	A2	20060817	
US 2006-510844	A2	20060828	
US 2006-634380	A2	20061206	

L3 ANSWER 2 OF 23 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2009 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2007:1396630 CAPLUS Full-text

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 148:45855

TITLE: Phenoxypropionic acid benzamides and related compounds as selective androgen receptor modulators (SARMs) for treating diabetes, diseases associated with diabetes, and other disorders

INVENTOR(S): Dalton, James T.; Miller, Duane D.

PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): USA

SOURCE: U.S. Pat. Appl. Publ., 102 pp., Cont.-in-part of U.S.

Ser. No. 634,380.
CODEN: USXXCO
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: English
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 40
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
US 20070281906	A1	20071206	US 2007-785064	20070413 <--
US 20040087557	A1	20040506	US 2002-310150	20021205 <--
EP 1487780	A1	20041222	EP 2003-713345	20030224
R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT, IE, SI, LT, LV, FI, RO, MK, CY, AL, TR, BG, CZ, EE, HU, SK				
US 20060019931	A1	20060126	US 2004-961380	20041012
US 20060009488	A1	20060112	US 2004-13214	20041216
US 20060035965	A1	20060216	US 2005-146427	20050607 <--
US 20060111441	A1	20060525	US 2005-220414	20050907 <--
US 20060229362	A1	20061012	US 2006-355187	20060216 <--
AU 2006201538	A1	20060504	AU 2006-201538	20060412 <--
AU 2006201538	B2	20080221		
US 20070123563	A1	20070531	US 2006-505499	20060817 <--
US 20070173546	A1	20070726	US 2006-505363	20060817 <--
US 20070066568	A1	20070322	US 2006-510844	20060828
US 20070161608	A1	20070712	US 2006-634380	20061206 <--
AU 2007201969	A1	20070524	AU 2007-201969	20070503
AU 2007202324	A1	20070614	AU 2007-202324	20070522 <--
WO 2008127717	A1	20081023	WO 2008-US4816	20080414
W: AE, AG, AL, AM, AO, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BH, BR, BW, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CO, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DO, DZ, EC, EE, EG, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, GT, HN, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KM, KN, KP, KR, KZ, LA, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LY, MA, MD, ME, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MY, MZ, NA, NG, NI, NO, NZ, OM, PG, PH, PL, PT, RO, RS, RU, SC, SD, SE, SG, SK, SL, SM, SV, SY,				

TJ, TM,
TN, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VC, VN, ZA, ZM, ZW
RW: AT, BE, BG, CH, CY, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, HR, HU,
IE, IS, IT, LT, LU, LV, MC, MT, NL, NO, PL, PT, RO, SE, SI, SK,
TR, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GQ, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD,
TG, BW, GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, NA, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZM, ZW,
AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM

AU 2008201811	A1	20080515	AU 2008-201811	20080424
AU 2008202236	A1	20080612	AU 2008-202236	20080521
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			US 2001-336185P	P 20011206 <--
			US 2002-310150	A2 20021205 <--
			US 2003-510138P	P 20031014
			US 2003-529573P	P 20031216
			US 2004-861923	A2 20040607
			US 2004-961380	A2 20041012
			US 2004-13214	A2 20041216
			US 2005-146427	A2 20050607
			US 2005-712390P	P 20050831
			US 2005-220414	A2 20050907
			US 2006-355187	A2 20060216
			US 2006-505363	A2 20060817
			US 2006-505499	A2 20060817
			US 2006-510844	A2 20060828
			US 2006-634380	A2 20061206
			AU 2002-2002364949	A3 19990607 <--
			US 2000-367355P	P 20000824 <--
			US 2001-300083P	P 20010625 <--
			AU 2001-285230	A3 20010823 <--
			AU 2001-85230	T0 20010823 <--
			US 2001-935044	A2 20010823 <--

	US 2001-935045	A2
20010823 <--		
	US 2002-270232	A2
20021015 <--		
	US 2002-418166P	P
20021015 <--		
	US 2002-277108	A2
20021022 <--		
	AU 2003-216153	A3
20030224		
	US 2003-371213	A2
20030224		
	WO 2003-US3122	W
20030224		
	AU 2003-287074	A3
20031014		
	US 2003-683157	A2
20031014		
	US 2004-863524	A2
20040609		
	US 2004-613206P	P
20040928		
	US 2005-62752	A2
20050223		
	US 2005-125159	A2
20050510		
	US 2006-353225	A2
20060214		
	AU 2006-201538	A3
20060412		
	US 2007-785064	A
20070413		

AB This invention provides use of a SARM compound or a composition comprising the same in treating a variety of diseases or conditions in a subject, including, inter-alia, a diabetes disease and/or disorder such as cardiovascular disease, atherosclerosis, cerebrovascular conditions, diabetic nephropathy, diabetic neuropathy and diabetic retinopathy. The SARMs have general formula I (wherein X = bond, O, CH2, NH, etc.; T = OH, OR, NHAc, NHCOR; Z = NO2, cyano, CO2H, COR, CONHR; Y = H, alkoxy, CF3, etc.; Q = alkyl, halo, cyano, etc.; R = alkyl, haloalkyl, etc.; R1 = Me, CF3, etc.). II is the compound of prime interest in the patent. I can be formulated alone or with other drugs.

TI Phenoxypropionic acid benzamides and related compounds as selective androgen receptor modulators (SARMs) for treating diabetes,
diseases associated with diabetes, and other disorders

TI Phenoxypropionic acid benzamides and related compounds as selective androgen receptor modulators (SARMs) for treating diabetes,
diseases associated with diabetes, and other disorders

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI US 20070281906	A1	20071206	US 2007-785064	

20070413 <--
US 20040087557 A1 20040506 US 2002-310150
20021205 <--
EP 1487780 A1 20041222 EP 2003-713345
20030224
R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE,
MC, PT,
IE, SI, LT, LV, FI, RO, MK, CY, AL, TR, BG, CZ, EE, HU, SK
US 20060019931 A1 20060126 US 2004-961380
20041012
US 20060009488 A1 20060112 US 2004-13214
20041216
US 20060035965 A1 20060216 US 2005-146427
20050607 <--
US 20060111441 A1 20060525 US 2005-220414
20050907 <--
US 20060229362 A1 20061012 US 2006-355187
20060216 <--
AU 2006201538 A1 20060504 AU 2006-201538
20060412 <--
AU 2006201538 B2 20080221
US 20070123563 A1 20070531 US 2006-505499
20060817 <--
US 20070173546 A1 20070726 US 2006-505363
20060817 <--
US 20070066568 A1 20070322 US 2006-510844
20060828
US 20070161608 A1 20070712 US 2006-634380
20061206 <--
AU 2007201969 A1 20070524 AU 2007-201969
20070503
AU 2007202324 A1 20070614 AU 2007-202324
20070522 <--
WO 2008127717 A1 20081023 WO 2008-US4816
20080414
W: AE, AG, AL, AM, AO, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BH, BR, BW,
BY, BZ,
CA, CH, CN, CO, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DO, DZ, EC, EE,
EG, ES,
FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, GT, HN, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS,
JP, KE,
KG, KM, KN, KP, KR, KZ, LA, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LY,
MA, MD,
ME, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MY, MZ, NA, NG, NI, NO, NZ, OM,
PG, PH,
PL, PT, RO, RS, RU, SC, SD, SE, SG, SK, SL, SM, SV, SY,
TJ, TM,
TN, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VC, VN, ZA, ZM, ZW
RW: AT, BE, BG, CH, CY, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR,
HR, HU,
IE, IS, IT, LT, LU, LV, MC, MT, NL, NO, PL, PT, RO, SE,
SI, SK,
TR, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GQ, GW, ML, MR, NE,
SN, TD,
TG, BW, GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, NA, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG,
ZM, ZW,
AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM

	AU 2008201811	A1	20080515	AU 2008-201811 20080424
	AU 2008202236	A1	20080612	AU 2008-202236 20080521
PRAI	US 2001-336185P	P	20011206	<--
	US 2002-310150	A2	20021205	<--
	US 2003-510138P	P	20031014	
	US 2003-529573P	P	20031216	
	US 2004-861923	A2	20040607	
	US 2004-961380	A2	20041012	
	US 2004-13214	A2	20041216	
	US 2005-146427	A2	20050607	
	US 2005-712390P	P	20050831	
	US 2005-220414	A2	20050907	
	US 2006-355187	A2	20060216	
	US 2006-505363	A2	20060817	
	US 2006-505499	A2	20060817	
	US 2006-510844	A2	20060828	
	US 2006-634380	A2	20061206	
	AU 2002-2002364949	A3	19990607	<--
	US 2000-367355P	P	20000824	<--
	US 2001-300083P	P	20010625	<--
	AU 2001-285230	A3	20010823	<--
	AU 2001-85230	T0	20010823	<--
	US 2001-935044	A2	20010823	<--
	US 2001-935045	A2	20010823	<--
	US 2002-270232	A2	20021015	<--
	US 2002-418166P	P	20021015	<--
	US 2002-277108	A2	20021022	<--
	AU 2003-216153	A3	20030224	
	US 2003-371213	A2	20030224	
	WO 2003-US3122	W	20030224	
	AU 2003-287074	A3	20031014	
	US 2003-683157	A2	20031014	
	US 2004-863524	A2	20040609	
	US 2004-613206P	P	20040928	
	US 2005-62752	A2	20050223	
	US 2005-125159	A2	20050510	
	US 2006-353225	A2	20060214	
	AU 2006-201538	A3	20060412	
	US 2007-785064	A	20070413	

L3 ANSWER 3 OF 23 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2009 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2006:1256641 CAPLUS Full-text
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 146:50262
TITLE: Antibiotic kit and compositions
INVENTOR(S): Friedman, Doron; Besonov, Alex; Tamarkin, Dov; Eini, Meir
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Foamix Ltd., Israel
SOURCE: U.S. Pat. Appl. Publ., 31pp., Cont.-in-part of U.S. Ser. No. 532,618.
CODEN: USXXCO
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent

LANGUAGE: English
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 33
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
US 20060269485	A1	20061130	US 2006-448490	20060607 <--
WO 2004037225	A2	20040506	WO 2003-IB5527	20031024 <--
WO 2004037225	A3	20041229		

W: AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CO, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EC, EE, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NO, NZ, OM, PH, PL, PT, RO, RU, SC, SD, SE, SG, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TN, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VC, VN, YU, ZA, ZM, ZW

RW: GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZM, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM, AT, BE, BG, CH, CY, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, HU, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, RO, SE, SI, SK, TR, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GQ, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG

US 20050069566	A1	20050331	US 2004-911367	20040804
US 20060140984	A1	20060629	US 2005-532618	20051222 <--
AU 2006339311	A2	20070907	AU 2006-339311	20060607
AU 2006339311	A1	20070907		
CA 2611577	A1	20070907	CA 2006-2611577	20060607
WO 2007099396	A2	20070907	WO 2006-IB3975	20060607
WO 2007099396	A3	20080313		

W: AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BW, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CO, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EC, EE, EG, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KM, KN, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, LY, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NA, NG, NI, NO, NZ, OM, PG, PH, PL, PT, RO, RS, RU, SC, SD, SE, SG, SK, SL, SM, SY, TJ, TM, TN, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VC, VN, ZA, ZM, ZW

RW: AT, BE, BG, CH, CY, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR,

HU, IE,
IS, IT, LT, LU, LV, MC, NL, PL, PT, RO, SE, SI, SK, TR,
BF, BJ,
CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GQ, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG,
BW, GH,
GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, NA, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZM, ZW, AM,
AZ, BY,
KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM, AP, EA, EP, OA
EP 1919449 A2 20080514 EP 2006-847249
20060607
R: AT, BE, BG, CH, CY, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR,
HU, IE,
IS, IT, LI, LT, LU, LV, MC, NL, PL, PT, RO, SE, SI, SK,
TR, AL,
BA, HR, MK, RS
US 20070292355 A1 20071220 US 2007-732547
20070404 <--
IN 2007KN04925 A 20080704 IN 2007-KN4925
20071218
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: US 2002-429546P P
20021129 <--
US 2003-492385P P
20030804
WO 2003-IB5527 W
20031024
US 2004-911367 A2
20040804
US 2005-688244P P
20050607
US 2005-532618 A2
20051222
IL 2002-152486 A
20021025 <--
US 2003-497648P P
20030825
US 2003-530015P P
20031216
US 2004-835505 A2
20040428
US 2004-922358 A2
20040820
US 2005-41921 A2
20050124
US 2006-789186P P
20060404
US 2006-448490 A2
20060607
WO 2006-IB3975 W
20060607
US 2006-861620P P
20061129
US 2007-880434P P
20070112
AB The present invention relates to a therapeutic kit to provide an effective dosage of an antibiotic including an aerosol packaging assembly. The assembly includes a container accommodating a pressurized product; and an outlet capable of releasing the

pressurized product as a foam, wherein the pressurized product comprises a foamable composition of an antibiotic; at least one organic carrier selected from the group consisting of a hydrophobic organic carrier, an organic polar solvent, an emollient and mixts. at 2-50%, a surfactant, 0.01-5% by weight of at least one polymeric additive selected from the group consisting of a bioadhesive agent, a gelling agent, a film forming agent and a phase change agent, water; and liquefied or compressed gas propellant at 3-25% by weight of the total composition

TI Antibiotic kit and compositions

PRAI	US 2002-429546P	P	20021129	<--
	US 2003-492385P	P	20030804	
	WO 2003-IB5527	W	20031024	
	US 2004-911367	A2	20040804	
	US 2005-688244P	P	20050607	
	US 2005-532618	A2	20051222	
	IL 2002-152486	A	20021025	<--
	US 2003-497648P	P	20030825	
	US 2003-530015P	P	20031216	
	US 2004-835505	A2	20040428	
	US 2004-922358	A2	20040820	
	US 2005-41921	A2	20050124	
	US 2006-789186P	P	20060404	
	US 2006-448490	A2	20060607	
	WO 2006-IB3975	W	20060607	
	US 2006-861620P	P	20061129	
	US 2007-880434P	P	20070112	

L3 ANSWER 4 OF 23 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2009 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2004:291088 CAPLUS Full-text

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 140:321350

TITLE: Preparation of indazolecarboxamides as CDK1, CDK2, and CDK4 inhibitors for treating CDK-related diseases, in particular cancer

INVENTOR(S): D'Orchymont, Hugues; Van Hijfte, Luc; Zimmermann, Andre

PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Sanofi-Synthelabo, Fr.

SOURCE: Fr. Demande, 90 pp.
CODEN: FRXXBL

DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent

LANGUAGE: French

FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1

PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
FR 2845382	A1	20040409	FR 2002-12188	20021002 <--
WO 2004031158	A1	20040415	WO 2003-FR2862	20030930 <--

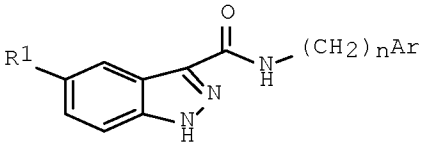
W: AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN,

CO, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EC, EE, EG, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE,
GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK,
LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NI, NO, NZ,
OM, PG, PH, PL, PT, RO, RU, SC, SD, SE, SG, SK, SL, SY, TJ, TM,
TN, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VC, VN, YU, ZA, ZM, ZW
RW: GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZM, ZW, AM, AZ, BY,
KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM, AT, BE, BG, CH, CY, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES,
FI, FR, GB, GR, HU, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, RO, SE, SI, SK, TR,
BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GQ, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG

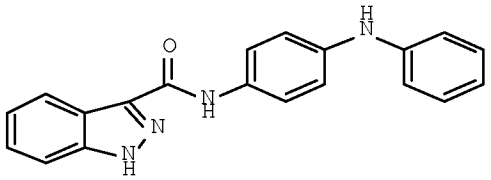
AU 2003299125	A1	20040423	AU 2003-299125	20030930 <--
EP 1549620	A1	20050706	EP 2003-798949	20030930 <--
R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT, IE, SI, LT, LV, FI, RO, MK, CY, AL, TR, BG, CZ, EE, HU, SK				
JP 2006504711	T	20060209	JP 2004-540862	20030930 <--
US 20060004000	A1	20060105	US 2005-96375	20050401 <--
US 7482342	B2	20090127		
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			FR 2002-12188 A	20021002 <--
			WO 2003-FR2862 W	20030930

OTHER SOURCE(S): MARPAT 140:321350

GI



I



II

AB Title compds. I [R1 = H, halo, NH2, NHR2, NHCOR2, NO2, CN, CH2NH2, CH2NHR2, (un)substituted Ph, heteroaryl; Ar = (un)substituted Ph, heteroaryl; R2 = Ph, heteroaryl, (un)substituted alkyl (substituent = Ph or heteroaryl); n = 0, 1, 2, or 3; PG = protecting group selected from trimethylsilylethoxymethyl, mesitylenesulfonyl; their free bases, addition salts with acids, solvates and hydrates; with the exclusion of certain compds.] were prepared as cyclin-dependent kinase (CDK)-1, CDK2, and CDK4 inhibitors for treating cdk-related diseases, in particular cancer. For instance, reacting indazole-3-carboxylic acid with N-phenyl-1,4-phenylenediamine in the presence of DCC gave 58% II. I displayed IC50 values < 20 μM for the inhibition of CDK2, CDK1, and CDK4 in a test for measuring the enzymic activity of CDK2/Cyclin A, CDK1/Cyclin B, and CDK4/Cyclin D1, resp. I are useful for treating cancers, autoimmune diseases, inflammations, cardiovascular diseases, viral and fungal infections, hematol. diseases, and degenerative diseases of muscular system.

TI Preparation of indazolecarboxamides as CDK1, CDK2, and CDK4 inhibitors for
treating CDK-related diseases, in particular cancer

REFERENCE COUNT: 6 THERE ARE 6 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS
RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI	FR 2845382	A1	20040409	FR 2002-12188	20021002 <--
	WO 2004031158	A1	20040415	WO 2003-FR2862	20030930 <--
	W: AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CO, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EC, EE, EG, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NI, NO, NZ, OM, PG, PH, PL, PT, RO, RU, SC, SD, SE, SG, SK, SL, SY, TJ, TM, TN, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VC, VN, YU, ZA, ZM, ZW				
	RW: GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZM, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM, AT, BE, BG, CH, CY, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, HU, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, RO, SE, SI, SK, TR, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GQ, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG				
	AU 2003299125	A1	20040423	AU 2003-299125	20030930 <--
	EP 1549620	A1	20050706	EP 2003-798949	20030930 <--
	R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT,				

IE, SI, LT, LV, FI, RO, MK, CY, AL, TR, BG, CZ, EE, HU, SK
JP 2006504711 T 20060209 JP 2004-540862
20030930 <--
US 20060004000 A1 20060105 US 2005-96375
20050401 <--
US 7482342 B2 20090127
PRAI FR 2002-12188 A 20021002 <--
WO 2003-FR2862 W 20030930
AB Title compds. I [R1 = H, halo, NH2, NHR2, NHCOR2, NO2, CN, CH2NH2, CH2NHR2, (un)substituted Ph, heteroaryl; Ar = (un)substituted Ph, heteroaryl; R2 = Ph, heteroaryl, (un)substituted alkyl (substituent = Ph or heteroaryl); n = 0, 1, 2, or 3; PG = protecting group selected from trimethylsilylethoxymethyl, mesitylenesulfonyl; their free bases, addition salts with acids, solvates and hydrates; with the exclusion of certain compds.] were prepared as cyclin-dependent kinase (CDK)-1, CDK2, and CDK4 inhibitors for treating cdk-related diseases, in particular cancer. For instance, reacting indazole-3-carboxylic acid with N-phenyl-1,4-phenylenediamine in the presence of DCC gave 58% II. I displayed IC50 values < 20 μM for the inhibition of CDK2, CDK1, and CDK4 in a test for measuring the enzymic activity of CDK2/Cyclin A, CDK1/Cyclin B, and CDK4/Cyclin D1, resp. I are useful for treating cancers, autoimmune diseases, inflammations, cardiovascular diseases, viral and fungal infections, hematol. diseases, and degenerative diseases of muscular system

L3 ANSWER 5 OF 23 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2009 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2004:266876 CAPLUS Full-text
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 140:287180
TITLE: Preparation of arylamines, arylamides and arylureas as
inhibitors of undesired cell proliferation
INVENTOR(S): Knolle, Jochen; Schutkowski, Mike; Hummel, Gerd
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Jerini Ag, Germany
SOURCE: Eur. Pat. Appl., 126 pp.
CODEN: EPXXDW
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: English
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
EP 1402887	A1	20040331	EP 2002-20922	20020918 <--
R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT, IE, SI, LT, LV, FI, RO, MK, CY, AL, TR, BG, CZ, EE, SK				
WO 2004030664	A2	20040415	WO 2003-EP10415	20030918 <--
WO 2004030664	A3	20040812		
W: AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CO, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EC, EE, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH,				

GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR,
LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NI, NO, NZ, OM,
PG, PH, PL, PT, RO, RU, SC, SD, SE, SG, SK, SL, SY, TJ, TM, TN,
TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VC, VN, YU, ZA, ZM, ZW
RW: GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZM, ZW, AM, AZ, BY,
KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM, AT, BE, BG, CH, CY, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES,
FI, FR, GB, GR, HU, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, RO, SE, SI, SK, TR,
BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GQ, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG

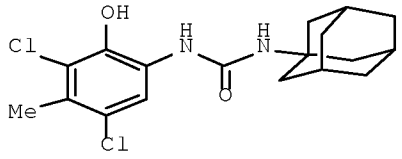
AU 2003277871 A1 20040423 AU 2003-277871 20030918 <--

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: EP 2002-20922 A 20020918 <--

WO 2003-EP10415 W 20030918

OTHER SOURCE(S): MARPAT 140:287180

GI



II

AB Title compds. A-X-Y [A = cycloalkyl, heterocyclyl, aryl, etc.; X = [(CRaRb)nNRcCONR'(CRaRb)m]p, etc; n, m = 0-10 provided that if n = 0, m is not 0; p = 0-10; Ra-c, R' = H, alkyl, cycloalkyl, etc.; Y = alkyl, cycloalkyl, etc.; I] are prepared For instance, 6-amino-2,4-dichloro-3-methylphenol•HCl is reacted with 1-adamantylisocyanate (DMSO) to give II. Selected examples of I exhibited cytotoxicity in selected cell lines. I are useful for the treatment of disease that involves abnormal cell proliferation, an undesired cell proliferation, an abnormal mitosis and/or an undesired mitosis.

TI Preparation of arylamines, arylamides and arylureas as inhibitors of undesired cell proliferation

REFERENCE COUNT: 6 THERE ARE 6 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI EP 1402887	A1	20040331	EP 2002-20922	

20020918 <--
R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT,
IE, SI, LT, LV, FI, RO, MK, CY, AL, TR, BG, CZ, EE, SK
WO 2004030664 A2 20040415 WO 2003-EP10415
20030918 <--
WO 2004030664 A3 20040812
W: AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN,
CO, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EC, EE, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH,
GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR,
LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NI, NO, NZ, OM,
PG, PH, PL, PT, RO, RU, SC, SD, SE, SG, SK, SL, SY, TJ, TM, TN,
TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VC, VN, YU, ZA, ZM, ZW
RW: GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZM, ZW, AM, AZ, BY,
KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM, AT, BE, BG, CH, CY, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES,
FI, FR, GB, GR, HU, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, RO, SE, SI, SK, TR,
BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GQ, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG
AU 2003277871 A1 20040423 AU 2003-277871
20030918 <--
PRAI EP 2002-20922 A 20020918 <--
WO 2003-EP10415 W 20030918
IT Respiratory distress syndrome
(acute; preparation of arylamines, arylamides and arylureas as inhibitors of
undesired cell proliferation)

L3 ANSWER 6 OF 23 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2009 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2004:80685 CAPLUS Full-text
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 140:146011
TITLE: Preparation of bicyclic piperidine derivatives as
antagonists of the CCR1 chemokine receptor
INVENTOR(S): Blumberg, Laura Cook; Brown, Matthew Frank; Hayward,
Matthew Merrill; Poss, Christopher Stanley
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Pfizer Products Inc., USA
SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 90 pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: English
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

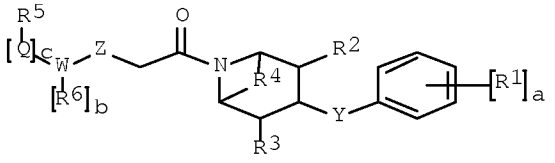
PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
WO 2004009588	A1	20040129	WO 2003-IB3155	

20030707 <--
W: AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CO, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EC, EE, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NI, NO, NZ, OM, PH, PL, PT, RO, RU, SC, SD, SE, SG, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TN, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VC, VN, YU, ZA, ZM, ZW
RW: GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZM, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM, AT, BE, BG, CH, CY, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, HU, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, RO, SE, SI, SK, TR, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GQ, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG

CA 2492110	A1	20040129	CA 2003-2492110	20030707 <--
AU 2003281527	A1	20040209	AU 2003-281527	20030707 <--
BR 2003012699	A	20050426	BR 2003-12699	20030707 <--
EP 1525201	A1	20050427	EP 2003-741007	20030707 <--
R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT, IE, SI, LT, LV, FI, RO, MK, CY, AL, TR, BG, CZ, EE, HU, SK				
CN 1668614	A	20050914	CN 2003-817005	20030707 <--
JP 2005533845	T	20051110	JP 2004-522638	20030707 <--
US 20040063688	A1	20040401	US 2003-616843	20030708 <--
IN 2004DN04155	A	20050401	IN 2004-DN4155	20041228 <--
MX 2005000757	A	20050419	MX 2005-757	20050118 <--
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			US 2002-397263P P	20020718 <--
			WO 2003-IB3155 W	20030707

OTHER SOURCE(S): MARPAT 140:146011

GI



I

AB The title compds. [I; a = 1-5; b = 0-4; c = 0-1; Q = alkyl; W = aryl, heteroaryl; Y = O, NH, N(alkyl); Z = O, NH, N(alkyl), N(acetyl); R1 = H, halo, CN, NO2, etc.; R2, R3 = H, alkyl, haloalkyl; R4 = alkylene, (CH2)xO(CH2)y (wherein x, y = 1-2); R5 = H, halo, alkyl, etc.; R6 = H, halo, alkyl, etc.], useful as potent and selective inhibitors of MIP-1α(CCL3) binding to its receptor CCR1 found on inflammatory and immunomodulatory cells (preferably leukocytes and lymphocytes), were prepared E.g., a multi-step synthesis of (trans)-5-chloro-2-{2-[3-(4-fluorophenoxy)-8-aza-bicyclo[3.2.1]oct-8-yl]-2- oxoethoxy}benzamide was given. All exemplified compds. I had IC50 of <10 μM in the chemotaxis assay. Pharmaceutical composition comprising the compound I is claimed.

TI Preparation of bicyclic piperidine derivatives as antagonists of the CCR1
chemokine receptor

REFERENCE COUNT: 3 THERE ARE 3 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS
RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

PRAI US 2002-397263P P 20020718 <--
WO 2003-IB3155 W 20030707

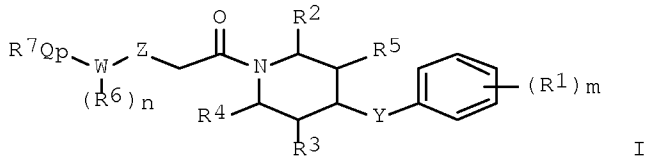
AB The title compds. [I; a = 1-5; b = 0-4; c = 0-1; Q = alkyl; W = aryl, heteroaryl; Y = O, NH, N(alkyl); Z = O, NH, N(alkyl), N(acetyl); R1 = H, halo, CN, NO2, etc.; R2, R3 = H, alkyl, haloalkyl; R4 = alkylene, (CH2)xO(CH2)y (wherein x, y = 1-2); R5 = H, halo, alkyl, etc.; R6 = H, halo, alkyl, etc.], useful as potent and selective inhibitors of MIP-1α(CCL3) binding to its receptor CCR1 found on inflammatory and immunomodulatory cells (preferably leukocytes and lymphocytes), were prepared E.g., a multi-step synthesis of (trans)-5-chloro-2-{2-[3-(4-fluorophenoxy)-8-aza-bicyclo[3.2.1]oct-8-yl]-2- oxoethoxy}benzamide was given. All exemplified compds. I had IC50 of <10 μM in the chemotaxis assay. Pharmaceutical composition comprising the compound I is claimed.

L3 ANSWER 7 OF 23 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2009 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2004:80652 CAPLUS Full-text
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 140:146007
TITLE: Preparation of piperidinylketones as as selective
inhibitors of macrophage inflammatory protein 1α
(MIP-1α) binding to CCR1 chemokine receptors.
INVENTOR(S): Blumberg, Laura Cook; Brown, Matthew Frank; Hayward,
Matthew Merrill; Poss, Christopher Stanley
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Pfizer Products Inc., USA
SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 62 pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: English
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1

PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
WO 2004009550	A1	20040129	WO 2003-IB2876	20030707 <--
W: AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CO, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EC, EE, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NI, NO, NZ, OM, PH, PL, PT, RO, RU, SC, SD, SE, SG, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TN, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VC, VN, YU, ZA, ZM, ZW				
RW: GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZM, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM, AT, BE, BG, CH, CY, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, HU, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, RO, SE, SI, SK, TR, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GQ, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG				
CA 2492651	A1	20040129	CA 2003-2492651	20030707 <--
AU 2003242941	A1	20040209	AU 2003-242941	20030707 <--
EP 1534677	A1	20050601	EP 2003-765230	20030707 <--
R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT, IE, SI, LT, LV, FI, RO, MK, CY, AL, TR, BG, CZ, EE, HU, SK				
BR 2003012946	A	20050712	BR 2003-12946	20030707 <--
CN 1668592	A	20050914	CN 2003-817092	20030707 <--
JP 2005537279	T	20051208	JP 2004-522601	20030707 <--
US 20040063759	A1	20040401	US 2003-616844	20030708 <--
IN 2004DN04166	A	20070511	IN 2004-DN4166	20041229 <--
ZA 2005000067	A	20051102	ZA 2005-67	20050104 <--
MX 2005000380	A	20050331	MX 2005-380	20050106 <--
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			US 2002-397108P	P 20020718 <--
			WO 2003-IB2876	W 20030707
OTHER SOURCE(S):	MARPAT 140:146007			

GI



I

AB Title compds. [I; m = 1-5; n = 0-4; p = 0-1; Q = alkyl; W = aryl, heteroaryl; Y = O, NR8; R8 = H, alkyl; Z = O, NR9; R9 = H, alkyl, Ac; R1 = H, halo, cyano, NO2, CF3, OCF3, alkyl, OH, alkylcarbonyloxy, alkoxy; R2-R5 = H, (halo)alkyl; R6 = H, halo, (halo)alkyl, cyano, alkoxy, aminocarbonyl, carboxy, alkylcarbonyl, (halo)alkoxy; R7 = H, halo, (halo)alkyl, dialkylaminoalkylaminocarbonyl, alkoxy, aminocarbonyl, ureido, aminosulfonyl, alkylsulfonylaminoalkylamino, aminosulfonylamino, heteroaryloxy, ureidoalkylaminocarbonyl, etc.; ≥1 of R2-R5 = alkyl], were prepared Thus, 2-(2-amino-4-chlorophenoxy)-1-[4-(4-fluorophenoxy)piperidin-1-yl]ethanone (preparation given) in CH2Cl2 was treated with Et3N and Ph chloroformate, The reaction was stirred at ambient temperature for 4 h, concentrated in vacuo, and the resulting residue dissolved in methanol followed by bubbling in ammonia gas for 10 min and stirred overnight at ambient temperature to give [5-chloro-2-[2-[4-(4-fluorophenoxy)piperidin-1-yl]-2- oxoethoxy]phenyl]urea. I inhibited chemotaxis with IC50 <10 μM.

TI Preparation of piperidinylketones as as selective inhibitors of macrophage inflammatory protein 1α (MIP-1α) binding to CCR1 chemokine receptors.

REFERENCE COUNT: 3 THERE ARE 3 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

PRAI US 2002-397108P P 20020718 <--
WO 2003-IB2876 W 20030707

L3 ANSWER 8 OF 23 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2009 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2004:41226 CAPLUS Full-text
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 140:105321
TITLE: Methods and compositions relating to isoleucine boroproline compounds
INVENTOR(S): Adams, Sharlene; Miller, Glenn T.; Jesson, Michael I.; Jones, Barry
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Point Therapeutics, Inc., USA
SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 152 pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: English
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 2

PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
WO 2004004658	A2	20040115	WO 2003-US21405	20030709 <--
WO 2004004658	A3	20050804		
W: AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CO, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EC, EE, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NI, NO, NZ, OM, PG, PH, PL, PT, RO, RU, SC, SD, SE, SG, SK, SL, SY, TJ, TM, TN, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, UZ, VC, VN, YU, ZA, ZW				
RW: GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZM, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM, AT, BE, BG, CH, CY, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, HU, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, RO, SE, SI, SK, TR, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GQ, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG				
CA 2491466	A1	20040115	CA 2003-2491466	20030709 <--
AU 2003265264	A1	20040123	AU 2003-265264	20030709 <--
US 20040077601	A1	20040422	US 2003-616694	20030709 <--
US 20050084490	A1	20050421	US 2003-616409	20030709 <--
EP 1578434	A2	20050928	EP 2003-763380	20030709 <--
R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT, IE, SI, LT, LV, FI, RO, MK, CY, AL, TR, BG, CZ, EE, HU, SK				
JP 2006507352	T	20060302	JP 2004-562634	20030709 <--
CN 1802090	A	20060712	CN 2003-821282	20030709 <--
CN 1826129	A	20060830	CN 2003-821281	20030709 <--
IN 2005KN00151	A	20050916	IN 2005-KN151	20050208 <--
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			US 2002-394856P	P 20020709 <--
			US 2002-414978P	P 20021001 <--
			US 2003-466435P	P 20030428
			WO 2003-US21405	W 20030709

OTHER SOURCE(S): MARPAT 140:105321

AB A method for treating subjects with, inter alia, abnormal cell proliferation or infectious disease using agents of formula (I, AmNHCH(CH(CH3)CH2CH3)COA1R) (where Am and A1 are amino acids and R = organo boronates, organo phosphonates, fluoroalkyl ketones, alphaketos, N-peptiolyl-O-(acylhydroxylamines), azapeptides, azetidines, fluoroolefins dipeptide isosteres, peptidyl (α-aminoalkyl) phosphonate esters, aminoacyl pyrrolidine-2-nitriles and 4-cyanothiazolidides) is claimed. Methods for stimulating an immune response using the compds. of the invention are also claimed. Compns. containing Ile-boroPro compds. are also provided as are kits containing the compns. The invention embraces the use of these compds. alone or in combination with other therapeutic agents.

TI Methods and compositions relating to isoleucine boroproline compounds

REFERENCE COUNT: 1 THERE ARE 1 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS
RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

PRAI	US 2002-394856P	P	20020709 <--
	US 2002-414978P	P	20021001 <--
	US 2003-466435P	P	20030428
	WO 2003-US21405	W	20030709

L3 ANSWER 9 OF 23 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2009 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2003:836762 CAPLUS Full-text
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 139:350474
TITLE: Preparation and compositions of nitrosothio (hetero)cyclic nitric oxide donors
INVENTOR(S): Fang, Xinqin; Garvey, David S.; Gaston, Ricky D.; Lin, Chia-en; Ranatunga, Ramani R.; Richardson, Stewart K.; Wang, Tiansheng; Wang, Weiheng; Wey, Shiow-jyi
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Nitromed, Inc., USA
SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 138 pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: English
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

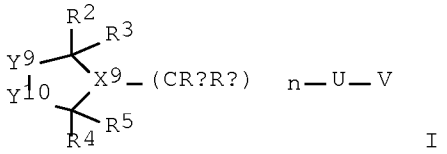
PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
WO 2003086282	A2	20031023	WO 2003-US10562	20030407 <--
WO 2003086282	A3	20040429		

W: AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CO, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EC, EE, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NO, NZ,

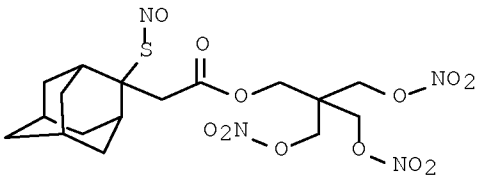
OM, PH,
PL, PT, RO, RU, SC, SD, SE, SG, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TN, TR, TT, TZ,
UA, UG, US, UZ, VC, VN, YU, ZA, ZM, ZW
RW: GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZM, ZW, AM, AZ, BY,
KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM, AT, BE, BG, CH, CY, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES,
FI, FR, GB, GR, HU, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, RO, SE, SI, SK, TR,
BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GQ, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG

CA 2480832	A1	20031023	CA 2003-2480832	20030407 <--
AU 2003223491	A1	20031027	AU 2003-223491	20030407 <--
US 20030203915	A1	20031030	US 2003-407420	20030407 <--
EP 1497268	A2	20050119	EP 2003-719621	20030407 <--
R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT, IE, SI, LT, LV, FI, RO, MK, CY, AL, TR, BG, CZ, EE, HU, SK				
JP 2005537223	T	20051208	JP 2003-583309	20030407 <--
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			US 2002-369873P	P 20020405 <--
			WO 2003-US10562	W 20030407

OTHER SOURCE(S): MARPAT 139:350474
GI



I



II

AB Title compds. I [wherein U = O, S, or NRaRi; V = NO or NO2; X9 = CR10 or N; Y9 = CR6R7, NRi, NR25, NRiCR6R7, CR6R7NRi, CR2R3CR6R7, or CR6R7CR2R3; Y10 = CR8R9 or CR8R9CR17R18; R2-R9, R17, and R18 = independently H or alkyl; or R2R3, R4R5, R6R7, or R8R9 = independently oxo; or R4 and R7 together with the C's to which they are attached = cycloalkyl; or CR6R7 = cycloalkyl; R6 and R9 taken together with the C's to which they are attached =

(bridged)cycloalkyl, heterocyclyl, or aryl with the proviso that R7 and R8 are not present; R4 and R25 taken together with the C and N to which they are attached = heterocyclyl; Ra = lone pair of electrons, H, or (aryl)alkyl; Re and Rf = independently H, halo, OH, or (un)substituted (cyclo)alkyl, heterocyclyl, alkoxy, amino, aryl, etc.; or CReRf = heterocyclyl or (bridged) cycloalkyl; Ri = H or (un)substituted alkyl, aryl, carboxamido, sulfonamido, etc.; n = 0-3; and pharmaceutically acceptable salts thereof] were prepared as novel nitric oxide donors for use in compns. comprising at least one nitric oxide donor and optionally at least one therapeutic agent. The nitric oxide donors donate, transfer or release nitric oxide, and/or elevate endogenous levels of endothelium-derived relaxing factor, and/or stimulate endogenous synthesis of nitric oxide and/or are substrates for nitric oxide synthase and are capable of releasing nitric oxide or indirectly delivering or transferring nitric oxide to targeted sites under physiol. conditions (no data). For example, 2-[2-(nitrosothio)adamantan-2-yl]acetic acid was esterified with 3-nitrooxy-2,2-bis(nitrooxymethyl)propan-1-ol in the presence of 1-[3-(dimethylamino)propyl]-3-ethylcarbodiimide•HCl and 4-dimethylaminopyridine in CH2Cl2 to give II (18%). The latter inhibited proliferation of human coronary artery smooth muscle cells with IC50 of 5 μM. In general, the nitrosylated compds. tested in this assay inhibited proliferation of vascular smooth muscle cells, while the corresponding non-nitrosylated derivs. showed no inhibition, slight inhibition, or exhibited much higher IC50 values. Thus, the invention provides methods for treating cardiovascular diseases, for the inhibition of platelet aggregation and platelet adhesion caused by the exposure of blood to a medical device, for treating pathol. conditions resulting from abnormal cell proliferation, transplantation rejections, autoimmune, inflammatory, proliferative, hyperproliferative, vascular diseases, for reducing scar tissue or for inhibiting wound contraction, particularly the prophylactic and/or therapeutic treatment of restenosis (no data). The invention also provides methods for treating inflammation, pain, fever, gastrointestinal disorders, respiratory disorders, and sexual dysfunctions (no data). In addition, the invention provides novel compns. and kits comprising at least one nitric oxide donor and/or at least one therapeutic agent.

TI Preparation and compositions of nitrosothio (hetero)cyclic nitric oxide donors

REFERENCE COUNT: 1 THERE ARE 1 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

PRAI US 2002-369873P P 20020405 <--
WO 2003-US10562 W 20030407

AB Title compds. I [wherein U = O, S, or NRaRi; V = NO or NO2; X9 = CR10 or N; Y9 = CR6R7, NRi, NR25, NRiCR6R7, CR6R7NRi, CR2R3CR6R7, or CR6R7CR2R3; Y10 = CR8R9 or CR8R9CR17R18; R2-R9, R17, and R18 = independently H or alkyl; or R2R3, R4R5, R6R7, or R8R9 = independently oxo; or R4 and R7 together with the C's to which they are attached = cycloalkyl; or CR6R7 = cycloalkyl; R6 and R9 taken together with the C's to which they are attached =

(bridged)cycloalkyl, heterocyclyl, or aryl with the proviso that R7 and R8 are not present; R4 and R25 taken together with the C and N to which they are attached = heterocyclyl; Ra = lone pair of electrons, H, or (aryl)alkyl; Re and Rf = independently H, halo, OH, or (un)substituted (cyclo)alkyl, heterocyclyl, alkoxy, amino, aryl, etc.; or CReRf = heterocyclyl or (bridged) cycloalkyl; Ri = H or (un)substituted alkyl, aryl, carboxamido, sulfonamido, etc.; n = 0-3; and pharmaceutically acceptable salts thereof] were prepared as novel nitric oxide donors for use in compns. comprising at least one nitric oxide donor and optionally at least one therapeutic agent. The nitric oxide donors donate, transfer or release nitric oxide, and/or elevate endogenous levels of endothelium-derived relaxing factor, and/or stimulate endogenous synthesis of nitric oxide and/or are substrates for nitric oxide synthase and are capable of releasing nitric oxide or indirectly delivering or transferring nitric oxide to targeted sites under physiol. conditions (no data). For example, 2-[2-(nitrosothio)adamantan-2-yl]acetic acid was esterified with 3-nitrooxy-2,2-bis(nitrooxymethyl)propan-1-ol in the presence of 1-[3-(dimethylamino)propyl]-3-ethylcarbodiimide•HCl and 4-dimethylaminopyridine in CH2Cl2 to give II (18%). The latter inhibited proliferation of human coronary artery smooth muscle cells with IC50 of 5 μM. In general, the nitrosylated compds. tested in this assay inhibited proliferation of vascular smooth muscle cells, while the corresponding non-nitrosylated derivs. showed no inhibition, slight inhibition, or exhibited much higher IC50 values. Thus, the invention provides methods for treating cardiovascular diseases, for the inhibition of platelet aggregation and platelet adhesion caused by the exposure of blood to a medical device, for treating pathol. conditions resulting from abnormal cell proliferation, transplantation rejections, autoimmune, inflammatory, proliferative, hyperproliferative, vascular diseases, for reducing scar tissue or for inhibiting wound contraction, particularly the prophylactic and/or therapeutic treatment of restenosis (no data). The invention also provides methods for treating inflammation, pain, fever, gastrointestinal disorders, respiratory disorders, and sexual dysfunctions (no data). In addition, the invention provides novel compns. and kits comprising at least one nitric oxide donor and/or at least one therapeutic agent.

L3 ANSWER 10 OF 23 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2009 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2003:777485 CAPLUS Full-text
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 139:272356
TITLE: Fungicidal compositions containing benzamides in combination with other fungicides
INVENTOR(S): Walker, Michael Paul; Foor, Stephen Ray
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): E. I. Du Pont de Nemours & Co., USA; Walker, Susannah H. F.
SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 59 pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: English

FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
WO 2003079788	A2	20031002	WO 2003-US8205	20030318 <--
WO 2003079788	A3	20040219		
W: AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CO, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EC, EE, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NI, NO, NZ, OM, PH, PL, PT, RO, RU, SC, SD, SE, SG, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TN, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VC, VN, YU, ZA, ZM, ZW				
RW: GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZM, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM, AT, BE, BG, CH, CY, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, HU, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, RO, SE, SI, SK, TR, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GQ, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG				
AU 2003220361	A1	20031008	AU 2003-220361	20030318 <--
EP 1484970	A2	20041215	EP 2003-716661	20030318 <--
R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT, IE, SI, LT, LV, FI, RO, MK, CY, AL, TR, BG, CZ, EE, HU, SK				
BR 2003008457	A	20050111	BR 2003-8457	20030318 <--
JP 2005520839	T	20050714	JP 2003-577631	20030318 <--
CN 1642421	A	20050720	CN 2003-806454	20030318 <--
ZA 2004005644	A	20050811	ZA 2004-5644	20030318 <--
RU 2314690	C2	20080120	RU 2004-130840	20030318 <--
IN 2004DN01996	A	20070406	IN 2004-DN1996	20040612 <--
US 20050164999	A1	20050728	US 2004-501126	20040709 <--
MX 2004009001	A	20041207	MX 2004-9001	20040915 <--
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			US 2002-365764P P	20020319 <--
			WO 2003-US8205 W	20030318
OTHER SOURCE(S): MARPAT 139:272356				

AB Compns. for controlling plant diseases caused by fungal plant pathogens a comprise: (a) a fungicidally effective amount of a compound (A)(R1)(R2)-N(R3)-W-B, or N-oxides, and agriculturally suitable salts thereof (A = substituted pyridinyl; B = substituted phenyl; W = C:O, C:S, or SOn; n = 1, 2; R1, R2 = H, or (un)substituted C1-C6 alkyl, C2-C6 alkenyl, C2-C6 alkynyl, or C3-C6 cycloalkyl; R3 = H, C1-C6 alkyl, C2-C6 alkenyl, C2-C6 alkynyl, or C3-C6 cycloalkyl, C2-C10 alkoxyalkyl, C2-C6 alkylcarbonyl, C2-C6 alkoxycarbonyl, C2-C6 alkylaminocarbonyl, or C3-C8 dialkylaminocarbonyl), and (b) at least one compound selected from the group consisting of (b1) alkylenebis(dithiocarbamate) fungicides; (b2) compds. acting at the bc1 complex of the fungal mitochondrial respiratory electron transfer site; (b3) cymoxanil; (b4) compds. acting at the demethylase enzyme of the sterol biosynthesis pathway; (b5) morpholine and piperidine compds. that act on the sterol biosynthesis pathway; (b6) phenylamide fungicides; (b7) pyrimidinone fungicides; (b8) phthalimides; and (b9) fosetyl-aluminum.
TI Fungicidal compositions containing benzamides in combination with other fungicides
REFERENCE COUNT: 4 THERE ARE 4 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS
RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT
TI Fungicidal compositions containing benzamides in combination with other fungicides
PRAI US 2002-365764P P 20020319 <--
WO 2003-US8205 W 20030318

=> d l3 ibib abs 11-20 ti hit

L3 ANSWER 11 OF 23 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2009 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2003:757679 CAPLUS Full-text
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 139:276825
TITLE: Preparation of 8-arylquinoline PDE4 inhibitors
INVENTOR(S): Gallant, Michel; Lacombe, Patrick; Dube, Daniel;
Deschenes, Denis; MacDonald, Dwight; Dube, Laurence
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Merck Frosst Canada & Co., Can.
SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 184 pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: English
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

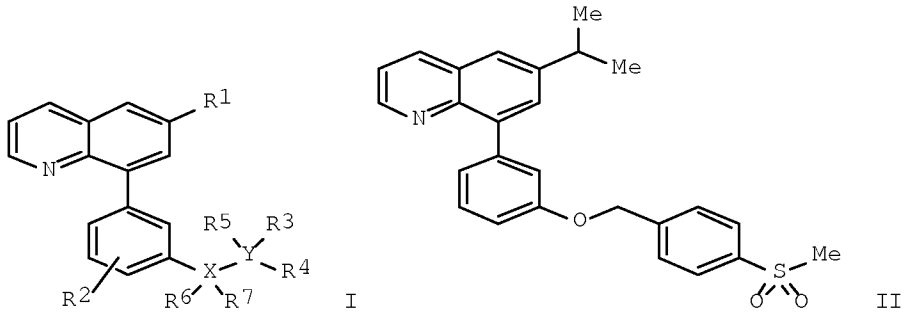
PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
WO 2003078397	A1	20030925	WO 2003-CA374	20030317 <--

W: AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN,
CO, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EC, EE, ES, FI, GB, GD,

GE, GH,
GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS,
LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NI, NO, NZ, OM, PH,
PL, PT, RO, RU, SC, SD, SE, SG, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TN, TR, TT, TZ,
UA, UG, US, UZ, VC, VN, YU, ZA, ZM, ZW
RW: GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZM, ZW, AM, AZ, BY,
KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM, AT, BE, BG, CH, CY, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES,
FI, FR, GB, GR, HU, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, RO, SE, SI, SK, TR,
BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GQ, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG

CA 2479069	A1	20030925	CA 2003-2479069	20030317 <--
AU 2003209896	A1	20030929	AU 2003-209896	20030317 <--
EP 1487797	A1	20041222	EP 2003-744288	20030317 <--
R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT, IE, SI, LT, LV, FI, RO, MK, CY, AL, TR, BG, CZ, EE, HU, SK				
US 20050245513	A1	20051103	US 2004-508261	20040917 <--
US 7144896	B2	20061205		
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			US 2002-365088P	P 20020318 <--
			WO 2003-CA374	W 20030317

OTHER SOURCE(S): MARPAT 139:276825
GI



AB Title compds. I [wherein R1 = H, halo, or (un)substituted alkanoyl, (cyclo)alkyl, alkenyl, alkoxy, (hetero)aryl, CN, heterocycloalkyl, carbamoyl, sulfamoyl, etc.; R2 = H, halo, OH, or (un)substituted alkyl or alkoxy; R3 = absent or H, CO2H, or

(un)substituted (cycloalkyl)alkyl, alkanoyl, benzoyl, carbamoyl, etc.; R4 = (un)substituted Ph, pyrazolopyrimidinyl, benzothiazolyl, quinazolinyl, or heteroaryl; R5 = absent or H; R6 = absent, H, or alkyl; R7 = absent or H; X = O, S, N, C, or CO; wherein when X = O, S, or CO, then R6 and R7 are absent and when X = N, then R7 is absent; Y = C, S, N, SO2, O, or CO; wherein when Y = S, SO2, O, or CO, then R3 and R5 are absent and when Y = N, then R5 is absent; and pharmaceutically acceptable salts thereof] were prepared as phosphodiesterase IV (PDE4) inhibitors. For example, 3-(6-isopropylquinolin-8-yl)phenol was coupled with 1-chloromethyl-4-methanesulfonylbenzene in acetone to give II. One hundred sixteen invention compds. suppressed PDE4 with IC50 values ranging from 80 μM to 0.029 μM in assays evaluating LPS- and FMLP-induced inhibition of tumor necrosis factor α (TNF-α) and leukotriene B4 (LTB4) in human whole blood. In a test measuring IgE-mediated allergic pulmonary inflammation induced by inhalation of antigen by sensitized guinea pigs, administration of I resulted in a significant reduction in the eosinophilia and the accumulation of other inflammatory leukocytes and effected less inflammatory lung damage. One hundred forty-one invention compds. also inhibited the hydrolysis of cAMP to AMP by human recombinant phosphodiesterase IVa with IC50 values ranging from 150 nM to 0.056 nM. Thus, I and their pharmaceutical compns. are useful for the treatment or prevention of a variety of allergic, inflammatory, CNS, and other conditions (no data).

TI Preparation of 8-arylquinoline PDE4 inhibitors

REFERENCE COUNT: 4 THERE ARE 4 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS
RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

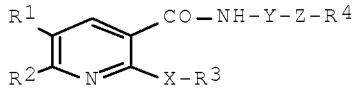
PRAI US 2002-365088P P 20020318 <--
WO 2003-CA374 W 20030317

L3 ANSWER 12 OF 23 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2009 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2003:656587 CAPLUS Full-text
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 139:197374
TITLE: Preparation of nicotinamides useful as PDE4 inhibitors for treating diseases including inflammatory, allergic and respiratory diseases
INVENTOR(S): Bailey, Simon; Gautier, Elisabeth Colette Louise; Henderson, Alan John; Magee, Thomas Victor; Marfat, Anthony; Mathias, John Paul; McLeod, Dale Gordon; Monaghan, Sandra Marina; Stammen, Blanda Luzia Christa
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Pfizer Limited, UK; Pfizer Inc.
SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 266 pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: English
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 2
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
WO 2003068235	A1	20030821	WO 2003-IB439	20030203 <--
W: AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CO, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EC, EE, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NO, NZ, OM, PH, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TN, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VN, YU, ZA, ZM, ZW				
RW: GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZM, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM, AT, BE, BG, CH, CY, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, HU, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, SI, SK, TR, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GQ, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG				
CA 2475712	A1	20030821	CA 2003-2475712	20030203 <--
AU 2003245711	A1	20030904	AU 2003-245711	20030203 <--
EP 1476158	A1	20041117	EP 2003-739392	20030203 <--
EP 1476158	B1	20071114		
R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT, IE, SI, LT, LV, FI, RO, MK, CY, AL, TR, BG, CZ, EE, HU, SK				
BR 2003007564	A	20041221	BR 2003-7564	20030203 <--
JP 2005522450	T	20050728	JP 2003-567417	20030203 <--
CN 1652782	A	20050810	CN 2003-808186	20030203 <--
NZ 534197	A	20070126	NZ 2003-534197	20030203 <--
AT 378049	T	20071115	AT 2003-739392	20030203 <--
ES 2292988	T3	20080316	ES 2003-739392	20030203 <--
US 20030220361	A1	20031127	US 2003-360100	20030206 <--
US 20030220366	A1	20031127	US 2003-361062	20030206 <--
US 6949573	B2	20050927		
US 20040224975	A1	20041111	US 2004-865263	20040609 <--
US 7060717	B2	20060613		
IN 2004DN02070	A	20050401	IN 2004-DN2070	20040719 <--
MX 2004007737	A	20041015	MX 2004-7737	

20040810 <--
NO 2004003793 A 20041021 NO 2004-3793
20040910 <--
US 20060014780 A1 20060119 US 2005-229395
20050916 <--
ZA 2004005803 A 20060531 ZA 2004-5803
20060316 <--
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: GB 2002-3196 A
20020211 <--
GB 2002-20999 A
20020910 <--
GB 2002-24453 A
20021021 <--
GB 2002-27139 A
20021120 <--
US 2002-361991P P
20020305 <--
GB 2002-20984 A
20020910 <--
US 2002-414247P P
20020926 <--
US 2002-414304P P
20020926 <--
GB 2002-24454 A
20021021 <--
US 2002-425406P P
20021112 <--
US 2002-425474P P
20021112 <--
GB 2002-27140 A
20021120 <--
US 2002-433330P P
20021213 <--
US 2002-433336P P
20021213 <--
WO 2003-IB439 W
20030203
US 2003-361062 A3
20030206
US 2004-865263 A1
20040609
OTHER SOURCE(S): MARPAT 139:197374
GI



I

AB The invention relates to nicotinamides (shown as I; variables defined below; e.g. anti-2-(benzo[1,3]dioxol-5-yloxy)-N-[4-(2-hydroxybenzoylamino)cyclohexyl]nicotinamide) and to processes for the preparation of, intermediates used in the preparation of,

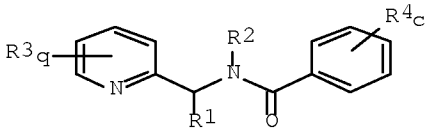
compns. containing and the uses of, such derivs. The nicotinamide derivs. according to the present invention are phosphodiesterase-4 inhibitors and are useful in numerous diseases, disorders and conditions, in particular inflammatory, allergic, respiratory diseases, disorders and conditions, as well as wounds. For I: R1 and R2 = H, halo, cyano, (C1-C4)alkyl and (C1-C4)alkoxy; X is -O-, -S- or -NH-; R3 = Ph, naphthyl, heteroaryl and (C3-C8)cycloalkyl or the bicyclic groups benzodioxol-5-yl, benzofuran-5-yl, benzofuran-6-yl, indan-5-yl; Y = 4-HNcyclohexyl, piperidin-1,4-diyl, 8-azabicyclo[3.2.1]octane-3,8-diyl, and 4-R5Ncyclohexyl wherein in each the N is bonded to Z in I and R5 = (C1-C4)alkyl and phenyl(C1-C4)alkyl. Z = C(O), C(O)NH, SO2, SO2NH, C(O)CH2NHSO2, SO2NHC(O), C(O)CH2NHC(O) wherein the left end is bonded to Y and the other end to R4; or alternatively Y-Z together = 4-NHC(O)cyclohexyl; R4 = Ph, naphthyl heteroaryl and (C3-C8)cycloalkyl, (un)substituted (C1-C6)alkyl; addnl. details including provisos are given in the claims. The antiinflammatory properties of 72 examples of I are demonstrated by their ability to inhibit TNFα release from human peripheral blood mononuclear cells, e.g. IC50 = 0.014 nM for syn-2-(3,4-difluorophenoxy)-5-fluoro-N-[4-(2-hydroxy-5-methylbenzoylamino)cyclohexyl]nicotinamide. About 200 example prepns. of I and 75 of intermediates are included. For example, to prepare anti-2-[(benzo[1,3]dioxol-5-yl)oxy]-N-[4-[(2-hydroxybenzoyl)amino]cyclohexyl]nicotinamide (160.7 mg), 2-hydroxybenzoic acid (0.767 mmol), 1-hydroxybenzotriazole hydrate (1.15 mmol) and 1-(3-dimethylaminopropyl)-3-ethylcarbodiimide hydrochloride (1.15 mmol) were stirred in DMF (5 mL) under an atmospheric of N2 at room temperature for 1.5 h. Anti-N-(4-aminocyclohexyl)-2-[(benzo[1,3]dioxol-5-yl)oxy]nicotinamide hydrochloride (0.767 mmol; preparation given) and N-methylmorpholine (0.767 mmol) were then added, and the reaction mixture stirred at room temperature for a further 18 h.

L3 ANSWER 13 OF 23 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2009 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2002:695687 CAPLUS Full-text
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 137:212298
TITLE: Fungicidal compositions based on pyridylmethylbenzamide derivatives and complex III inhibiting compounds
INVENTOR(S): Holah, David Stanley; Dancer, Jane Elisabeth; Latorse, Marie-Pascale; Mercer, Richard
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Aventis CropScience SA, Fr.
SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 44 pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: English
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
WO 2002069712	A1	20020912	WO 2002-EP4613	20020307 <--

W: AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN,
CO, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EC, EE, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH,
GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR,
LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NO, NZ, OM, PH,
PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TN, TR, TT, TZ,
UA, UG, US, UZ, VN, YU, ZA, ZM, ZW
RW: GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZM, ZW, AT, BE, CH,
CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, TR,
BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GQ, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG

FR 2821718 A1 20020913 FR 2001-3140 20010308 <--
FR 2821718 B1 20030613
EG 23127 A 20040428 EG 2002-239 20020305 <--
AU 2002304701 A1 20020919 AU 2002-304701 20020307 <--
EP 1365653 A1 20031203 EP 2002-732676 20020307 <--
EP 1365653 B1 20041201
R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT,
IE, SI, LT, LV, FI, RO, MK, CY, AL, TR
JP 2004523564 T 20040805 JP 2002-568906 20020307 <--
AT 283630 T 20041215 AT 2002-732676 20020307 <--
PT 1365653 T 20050331 PT 2002-732676 20020307 <--
ES 2231700 T3 20050516 ES 2002-732676 20020307 <--
US 20040106578 A1 20040603 US 2003-471124 20030908 <--
KR 838538 B1 20080617 KR 2003-711828 20030908 <--
US 20070293549 A1 20071220 US 2007-879592 20070718 <--
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: FR 2001-3140 A 20010308 <--
WO 2002-EP4613 W 20020307 <--
US 2003-471124 B3 20030908
OTHER SOURCE(S): MARPAT 137:212298
GI



I

AB A fungicide compns. comprises (a) a pyridylmethylbenzamide derivative I (Markush included), and (b) at least one compound capable of inhibiting the transport of electrons of the respiratory chain of mitochondrial ubiquinol-ferricytochrome-c oxidoreductase or complex III in phytopathogenic fungal organisms. The composition is used as preventive or curative agent for fighting against phytopathogenic fungi of crops by applying on the aerial parts of plants an efficient and non-phytotoxic amount of said fungicide compns.

TI Fungicidal compositions based on pyridylmethylbenzamide derivatives and complex III inhibiting compounds

REFERENCE COUNT: 2 THERE ARE 2 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS
RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

TI Fungicidal compositions based on pyridylmethylbenzamide derivatives and complex III inhibiting compounds

PI WO 2002069712 A1 20020912

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
WO 2002069712	A1	20020912	WO 2002-EP4613	20020307 <--
FR 2821718	A1	20020913	FR 2001-3140	20010308 <--
FR 2821718	B1	20030613		
EG 23127	A	20040428	EG 2002-239	20020305 <--
AU 2002304701	A1	20020919	AU 2002-304701	20020307 <--

W: AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CO, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EC, EE, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NO, NZ, OM, PH, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TN, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VN, YU, ZA, ZM, ZW

RW: GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZM, ZW, AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, TR, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GQ, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG

EP 1365653 A1 20031203 EP 2002-732676
20020307 <--
EP 1365653 B1 20041201
R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE,
MC, PT,
IE, SI, LT, LV, FI, RO, MK, CY, AL, TR
JP 2004523564 T 20040805 JP 2002-568906
20020307 <--
AT 283630 T 20041215 AT 2002-732676
20020307 <--
PT 1365653 T 20050331 PT 2002-732676
20020307 <--
ES 2231700 T3 20050516 ES 2002-732676
20020307 <--
US 20040106578 A1 20040603 US 2003-471124
20030908 <--
KR 838538 B1 20080617 KR 2003-711828
20030908 <--
US 20070293549 A1 20071220 US 2007-879592
20070718 <--
PRAI FR 2001-3140 A 20010308 <--
WO 2002-EP4613 W 20020307 <--
US 2003-471124 B3 20030908

L3 ANSWER 14 OF 23 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2009 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2002:521462 CAPLUS Full-text
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 137:88442
TITLE: Incensole and furanogermacrens and compounds
in
treatment for inhibiting neoplastic lesions
and
microorganisms
INVENTOR(S): Shanahan-Pendergast, Elisabeth
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Ire.
SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 68 pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: English
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
WO 2002053138	A2	20020711	WO 2002-IE1	20020102 <--
WO 2002053138	A3	20020919		
W: AE, AG, AT, AU, BB, BG, CA, CH, CN, CO, CU, CZ, LU, LV, MA, MD, UA, UG, US, VN, YU, RU, TJ, TM				
RW: GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, SD, SL, SZ, UG, AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, ES, FI, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG				
AU 2002219472	A1	20020716	AU 2002-219472	20020102 <--
EP 1351678	A2	20031015	EP 2002-727007	

20020102 <--
R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT,
IE, SI, LT, LV, FI, RO, MK, CY, AL, TR
US 20040092583 A1 20040513 US 2004-250535
20040102 <--
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: IE 2001-2 A
20010102 <--
WO 2002-IE1 W
20020102 <--
OTHER SOURCE(S): MARPAT 137:88442
AB The invention discloses the use of incensole and/or furanogermacrens, derivs. metabolites and precursors thereof in the treatment of neoplasia, particularly resistant neoplasia and immunodysregulatory disorders. These compds. can be administered alone or in combination with conventional chemotherapeutic, antiviral, antiparasite agents, radiation and/or surgery. Incensole and furanogermacren and their mixture showed antitumor activity against various human carcinomas and melanomas and antimicrobial activity against Staphylococcus aureus and Enterococcus faecalis.
TI Incensole and furanogermacrens and compounds in treatment for inhibiting
neoplastic lesions and microorganisms
REFERENCE COUNT: 4 THERE ARE 4 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS
RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT
PI WO 2002053138 A2 20020711
PATENT NO. KIND DATE APPLICATION NO. DATE
---------- ---- -------- ---------- ----
PI WO 2002053138 A2 20020711 WO 2002-IE1
20020102 <--
WO 2002053138 A3 20020919
W: AE, AG, AT, AU, BB, BG, CA, CH, CN, CO, CU, CZ, LU, LV, MA, MD,
UA, UG, US, VN, YU, RU, TJ, TM
RW: GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, SD, SL, SZ, UG, AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, ES, FI,
ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG
AU 2002219472 A1 20020716 AU 2002-219472
20020102 <--
EP 1351678 A2 20031015 EP 2002-727007
20020102 <--
R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT,
IE, SI, LT, LV, FI, RO, MK, CY, AL, TR
US 20040092583 A1 20040513 US 2004-250535
20040102 <--
PRAI IE 2001-2 A 20010102 <--
WO 2002-IE1 W 20020102 <--

L3 ANSWER 15 OF 23 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2009 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2002:314940 CAPLUS Full-text
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 136:340711

TITLE: Bridged piperazine derivatives, specifically 3,8-diazabicyclo[3.2.1]octane, 8-azabicyclo[3.2.1]octane, 2,5-diazabicyclo[2.2.2]octane, and 3,9-diazabicyclo[3.3.1]nonane derivatives, useful as inhibitors of chemokines binding to CCR1 receptors, for treating inflammation and other immune disorders.

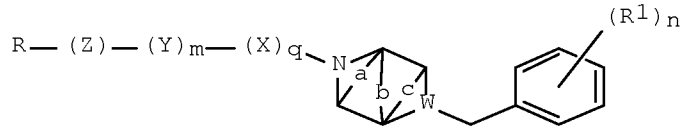
INVENTOR(S): Blumberg, Laura Cook; Brown, Matthew Frank; Glaude, Ronald Paul; Poss, Christopher Stanley
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Pfizer Products Inc., USA

SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 89 pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: English
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1

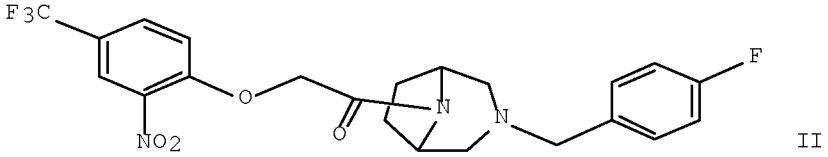
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
WO 2002032901	A2	20020425	WO 2001-IB1844	20011004 <--
WO 2002032901	A3	20020725		
W: AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CO, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EC, EE, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NO, NZ, PH, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VN, YU, ZA, ZW				
RW: GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZW, AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, TR, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GQ, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG				
CA 2423789	A1	20020425	CA 2001-2423789	20011004 <--
AU 2001092160	A	20020429	AU 2001-92160	20011004 <--
EP 1326867	A2	20030716	EP 2001-972389	20011004 <--
R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT, IE, SI, LT, LV, FI, RO, MK, CY, AL, TR				
EE 200300189	A	20031015	EE 2003-189	20011004 <--
BR 2001014697	A	20031118	BR 2001-14697	20011004 <--
HU 2003001442	A2	20031229	HU 2003-1442	

20011004 <--
HU 2003001442 A3 20070328
JP 2004511558 T 20040415 JP 2002-536283
20011004 <--
NZ 524742 A 20041224 NZ 2001-524742
20011004 <--
US 20020119961 A1 20020829 US 2001-972177
20011005 <--
IN 2003MN00309 A 20050211 IN 2003-MN309
20030317 <--
ZA 2003002157 A 20040422 ZA 2003-2157
20030318 <--
BG 107655 A 20040130 BG 2003-107655
20030320 <--
NO 2003001572 A 20030610 NO 2003-1572
20030408 <--
MX 2003003475 A 20030714 MX 2003-3475
20030416 <--
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: US 2000-241804P P
20001019 <--
WO 2001-IB1844 W
20011004 <--
OTHER SOURCE(S): MARPAT 136:340711
GI



I



II

AB Compds. I and their pharmaceutically acceptable salts, useful for treatment of inflammation and other immune disorders, are disclosed [wherein: n = 1-5; m = 1-5; q = 0-1; a, b, c = (CH2)0-4 (independently); a, b, and c cannot all be null; if a and/or c is not null, then b must be null; W = CH or N; X = CO, C(S), or CH2; Y = CH2; Z = O, (un)substituted NH or (un)substituted CH2; R = certain (un)substituted (hetero)aryl or (hetero)cycloalkyl; R1 = (independently) H, OH, SO3H, halo, alkyl, SH, CF3, wide variety of other substituents]. The compds. are useful for treatment of a wide variety of diseases and disorders, which are cited specifically in claims. Approx. 100 specific examples of I are given, many with synthetic details. For example, 3-(4-fluorobenzyl)-3,8-diazabicyclo[3.2.1]octan-2-one (preparation

given) underwent a sequence of: (1) reduction of the amide carbonyl using LiAlH4 (94%); (2) 8-N-acylation with chloroacetyl chloride (69%); and (3) etherification with 2-nitro-4-trifluoromethylphenol (58%), to give title compound II. In a bioassay for the ability to inhibit chemotaxis of various cells (THP-1 cells, primary human monocytes, or primary lymphocytes) in vitro, all example compds. had IC50 values of less than 10 μM.

TI Bridged piperazine derivatives, specifically 3,8-diazabicyclo[3.2.1]octane, 8-azabicyclo[3.2.1]octane, 2,5-diazabicyclo[2.2.2]octane, and 3,9-diazabicyclo[3.3.1]nonane derivatives, useful as inhibitors of chemokines binding to CCR1 receptors,
for treating inflammation and other immune disorders.

REFERENCE COUNT: 5 THERE ARE 5 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS
RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

PI WO 2002032901 A2 20020425

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
WO 2002032901	A2	20020425	WO 2001-IB1844	20011004 <--
WO 2002032901	A3	20020725		
W: AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CO, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EC, EE, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NO, NZ, PH, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VN, YU, ZA, ZW				
RW: GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZW, AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, TR, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GQ, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG				
CA 2423789	A1	20020425	CA 2001-2423789	20011004 <--
AU 2001092160	A	20020429	AU 2001-92160	20011004 <--
EP 1326867	A2	20030716	EP 2001-972389	20011004 <--
R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT, IE, SI, LT, LV, FI, RO, MK, CY, AL, TR				
EE 200300189	A	20031015	EE 2003-189	20011004 <--
BR 2001014697	A	20031118	BR 2001-14697	20011004 <--
HU 2003001442	A2	20031229	HU 2003-1442	20011004 <--
HU 2003001442	A3	20070328		
JP 2004511558	T	20040415	JP 2002-536283	

20011004 <--
NZ 524742 A 20041224 NZ 2001-524742
20011004 <--
US 20020119961 A1 20020829 US 2001-972177
20011005 <--
IN 2003MN00309 A 20050211 IN 2003-MN309
20030317 <--
ZA 2003002157 A 20040422 ZA 2003-2157
20030318 <--
BG 107655 A 20040130 BG 2003-107655
20030320 <--
NO 2003001572 A 20030610 NO 2003-1572
20030408 <--
MX 2003003475 A 20030714 MX 2003-3475
20030416 <--
PRAI US 2000-241804P P 20001019 <--

L3 ANSWER 16 OF 23 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2009 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2001:569687 CAPLUS Full-text
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 135:148587
TITLE: Synergistic fungicidal compositions containing N-acetonylbenzamides
INVENTOR(S): Young, David Hamilton; Wilson, Willie Joe; Egan, Anne Ritchie; Michelott, Enrique Luis
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Rohm and Haas Company, USA
SOURCE: U.S., 8 pp., Cont.-in-part of U.S. 6,075,047. CODEN: USXXAM
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: English
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 4
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
US 6270810	B1	20010807	US 2000-561842	20000428 <--
US 6004947	A	19991221	US 1998-148604	19980904 <--
US 6075047	A	20000613	US 1999-433676	19991104 <--

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: US 1998-72725P P 19980127 <--
US 1998-148604 A3 19980904 <--
US 1999-433676 A2 19991104 <--

AB The title compns. comprise a N-acetonylbenzamide derivative and a 2nd compound from the group consisting of an inhibitor of respiration at cytochrome complex III, ziram, fluazinam, zarilamide, chlorothalonil, propamocarb, folpet, fosetyl-aluminum or a fungitoxic metabolite thereof, a triphenyltin type fungicide and a copper fungicide.
TI Synergistic fungicidal compositions containing N-acetonylbenzamides

REFERENCE COUNT: 2 THERE ARE 2 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS
RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT
TI Synergistic fungicidal compositions containing N-acetonylbenzamides
PI US 6270810 B1 20010807

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI	US 6270810	B1	20010807	US 2000-561842	20000428 <--
	US 6004947	A	19991221	US 1998-148604	19980904 <--
	US 6075047	A	20000613	US 1999-433676	19991104 <--
PRAI	US 1998-72725P	P	19980127 <--		
	US 1998-148604	A3	19980904 <--		
	US 1999-433676	A2	19991104 <--		

AB The title compns. comprise a N-acetonylbenzamide derivative and a 2nd compound from the group consisting of an inhibitor of respiration at cytochrome complex III, ziram, fluazinam, zarilamide, chlorothalonil, propamocarb, folpet, fosetyl-aluminum or a fungitoxic metabolite thereof, a triphenyltin type fungicide and a copper fungicide.
ST synergism fungicide acetonylbenzamide deriv compn
IT Albugo
Oomycetes
Peronospora
Phytophthora
Plasmopara
Pseudoperonospora
(control with synergistic fungicidal compns. containing N-acetonylbenzamides)
IT Fungicides
(synergistic, agrochem.; compns. containing N-acetonylbenzamides)
IT 238739-68-9 238739-69-0 238739-70-3 238739-71-4 238739-72-5
350482-25-6 352272-55-0
RL: AGR (Agricultural use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(synergistic fungicidal composition)
IT 156052-68-5D, mixts. containing
RL: AGR (Agricultural use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(synergistic fungicidal compns.)

L3 ANSWER 17 OF 23 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2009 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2001:559978 CAPLUS Full-text
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 135:103785
TITLE: Synergistic fungicidal compositions containing N-acetonylbenzamides
INVENTOR(S): Young, David Hamilton; Wilson, Willie Joe; Egan, Anne
Ritchie; Michelott, Enrique Luis
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Rohm and Haas Co., USA
SOURCE: U.S., 8 pp., Cont.-in-part of U.S. 6,075,047.
CODEN: USXXAM

DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: English
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 4
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
US 6267991	B1	20010731	US 2000-561841	20000428 <--
US 6004947	A	19991221	US 1998-148604	19980904 <--
US 6075047	A	20000613	US 1999-433676	19991104 <--
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			US 1998-72725P	P 19980127 <--
			US 1998-148604	A3 19980904 <--
			US 1999-433676	A2 19991104 <--

AB The title compns. active against phytopathogenic fungi comprise an N-acetonylbenzamide derivative, preferably N-[3'-(1'-chloro-3'-methyl-2'-oxopentane)]-3,5-dichloro-4- methylbenzamide, and a second fungicidally-active compound selected from respiration inhibitors at cytochrome complex III, ziram, fluazinam, zarilamide, chlorothalonil, propamocarb, folpet, fosetyl-aluminum or a fungitoxic metabolite thereof, a triphenyltin type fungicide or a copper containing fungicide .

TI Synergistic fungicidal compositions containing N-acetonylbenzamides

REFERENCE COUNT: 2 THERE ARE 2 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

TI Synergistic fungicidal compositions containing N-acetonylbenzamides

PI US 6267991 B1 20010731

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI US 6267991	B1	20010731	US 2000-561841	20000428 <--
US 6004947	A	19991221	US 1998-148604	19980904 <--
US 6075047	A	20000613	US 1999-433676	19991104 <--
PRAI US 1998-72725P	P	19980127 <--		
US 1998-148604	A3	19980904 <--		
US 1999-433676	A2	19991104 <--		

AB The title compns. active against phytopathogenic fungi comprise an N-acetonylbenzamide derivative, preferably N-[3'-(1'-chloro-3'-methyl-2'-oxopentane)]-3,5-dichloro-4- methylbenzamide, and a second fungicidally-active compound selected from respiration inhibitors at cytochrome complex III, ziram, fluazinam, zarilamide, chlorothalonil, propamocarb, folpet, fosetyl-aluminum or a fungitoxic metabolite thereof, a triphenyltin type fungicide or a copper containing fungicide .

ST synergism fungicide agrochem acetonylbenzamide deriv

IT Albugo
Oomycetes
Peronospora
Phytophthora
Plasmopara
Pseudoperonospora
(control by synergistic fungicidal compns. containing N-acetonylbenzamides)

IT Fungicides
(synergistic, agrochem.; compns. containing N-acetonylbenzamides)

IT 238739-68-9 238739-69-0 238739-70-3 238739-71-4 238739-72-5
350482-24-5 350482-25-6
RL: AGR (Agricultural use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(synergistic fungicidal composition)

IT 156052-68-5D, mixts. containing
RL: AGR (Agricultural use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(synergistic fungicidal compns.)

L3 ANSWER 18 OF 23 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2009 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2001:537393 CAPLUS Full-text
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 135:103783
TITLE: Synergistic fungicidal compositions containing a N-acetonylbenzamide derivative
INVENTOR(S): Young, David Hamilton; Wilson, Willie Joe; Egan, Anne Ritchie; Michelott, Enrique Luis
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Rohm and Haas Company, USA
SOURCE: U.S., 8 pp., Cont.-in-part of U.S. 6,075,047.
CODEN: USXXAM
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: English
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 4
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
US 6264993	B1	20010724	US 2000-561037	20000428 <--
US 6004947	A	19991221	US 1998-148604	19980904 <--
US 6075047	A	20000613	US 1999-433676	19991104 <--
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			US 1998-72725P	P 19980127 <--
			US 1998-148604	A3 19980904 <--
			US 1999-433676	A2 19991104 <--

OTHER SOURCE(S): MARPAT 135:103783

AB The invention relates to synergistic fungicidal compns. comprising N-[3'-(1'-chloro-3'-methyl-2'-oxopentane)]-3,5-dichloro-4-methylbenzamide and a second fungicidally-active compound selected from an inhibitor of respiration at cytochrome complex III, ziram,

fluazinam, zarilamide, chlorothalonil, propamocarb, folpet, fosetyl-aluminum or a fungitoxic metabolite thereof, phosphorous acid or a salt thereof, a triphenyltin type fungicide and a copper containing fungicide to plant seed, to plant foliage or to a plant growth medium.

TI Synergistic fungicidal compositions containing a N-acetonylbenzamide derivative

REFERENCE COUNT: 2 THERE ARE 2 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS
RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

TI Synergistic fungicidal compositions containing a N-acetonylbenzamide derivative

PI US 6264993 B1 20010724

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI	US 6264993	B1	20010724	US 2000-561037	20000428 <--
	US 6004947	A	19991221	US 1998-148604	19980904 <--
	US 6075047	A	20000613	US 1999-433676	19991104 <--
PRAI	US 1998-72725P	P	19980127 <--		
	US 1998-148604	A3	19980904 <--		
	US 1999-433676	A2	19991104 <--		

AB The invention relates to synergistic fungicidal compns. comprising N-[3'-(1'-chloro-3'-methyl-2'-oxopentane)]-3,5-dichloro-4-methylbenzamide and a second fungicidally-active compound selected from an inhibitor of respiration at cytochrome complex III, ziram, fluazinam, zarilamide, chlorothalonil, propamocarb, folpet, fosetyl-aluminum or a fungitoxic metabolite thereof, phosphorous acid or a salt thereof, a triphenyltin type fungicide and a copper containing fungicide to plant seed, to plant foliage or to a plant growth medium.

ST synergism fungicide compn acetonylbenzamide deriv

IT Albugo
Peronospora
Phytophthora
Plasmopara
Pseudoperonospora
(synergistic fungicidal composition for control of)

IT Fungicides
(synergistic; containing a N-acetonylbenzamide derivative)

IT 238739-68-9 238739-69-0 238739-70-3 238739-71-4 238739-72-5
350482-25-6 350482-49-4
RL: AGR (Agricultural use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(synergistic fungicidal composition)

IT 156052-68-5D, mixts. containing
RL: AGR (Agricultural use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(synergistic fungicidal compns.)

L3 ANSWER 19 OF 23 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2009 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2000:335212 CAPLUS Full-text
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 132:339369
TITLE: An inhalation system containing a lipid

mixture
INVENTOR(S): Pilkiewicz, Frank G.
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): USA
SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 36 pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: English
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
WO 2000027359	A1	20000518	WO 1999-US26858	19991112 <--
W: AE, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, CA, CH, CN, CU, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, NO, NZ, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TR, TT, UA, UG, UZ, VN, YU, ZA, ZW				
RW: GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZW, AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG				
CA 2351063	A1	20000518	CA 1999-2351063	19991112 <--
EP 1128813	A1	20010905	EP 1999-958945	19991112 <--
EP 1128813	B1	20070214		
R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT, IE, SI, LT, LV, FI, RO, CY				
HU 2001004255	A2	20020328	HU 2001-4255	19991112 <--
HU 2001004255	A3	20021228		
JP 2002529393	T	20020910	JP 2000-580590	19991112 <--
NZ 511568	A	20030829	NZ 1999-511568	19991112 <--
AU 766703	B2	20031023	AU 2000-16212	19991112 <--
AT 353630	T	20070315	AT 1999-958945	19991112 <--
ES 2281199	T3	20070916	ES 1999-958945	19991112 <--
EP 1839648	A2	20071003	EP 2007-1365	19991112 <--
EP 1839648	A3	20071121		
R: AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LI, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE				
CN 100358494	C	20080102	CN 1999-815281	

19991112 <--
ZA 2001003645 A 20020805 ZA 2001-3645
20010504 <--
MX 2001004828 A 20020918 MX 2001-4828
20010511 <--
IN 2004DN03557 A 20050401 IN 2004-DN3557
20041211 <--
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: US 1998-108067P P
19981112 <--
US 1998-108126P P
19981112 <--
EP 1999-958945 A3
19991112 <--
WO 1999-US26858 W
19991112 <--
AB A system for administering a bioactive agent by inhalation comprises a lipid mixture containing a phosphatidylcholine, phosphatidylethanolamine, phosphatidylglycerol, phosphatidylinositol, sterol, albumin and phosphatidic acid in various combinations and ratios. The biol. active agent is a drug, such as antitumor or antimicrobial agent, a compound affecting endocrine function, an antibody, a gene, a cytokine, a differentiating agent, etc.
TI An inhalation system containing a lipid mixture
REFERENCE COUNT: 4 THERE ARE 4 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS
RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT
PI WO 2000027359 A1 20000518

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI WO 2000027359	A1	20000518	WO 1999-US26858	19991112 <--
W: AE, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, CA, CH, CN, CU, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, NO, NZ, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TR, TT, UA, UG, UZ, VN, YU, ZA, ZW				
RW: GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZW, AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG				
CA 2351063	A1	20000518	CA 1999-2351063	19991112 <--
EP 1128813	A1	20010905	EP 1999-958945	19991112 <--
EP 1128813	B1	20070214		
R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT, IE, SI, LT, LV, FI, RO, CY				
HU 2001004255	A2	20020328	HU 2001-4255	

19991112 <--
     HU 2001004255   A3   20021228
     JP 2002529393   T   20020910   JP 2000-580590
19991112 <--
     NZ 511568   A   20030829   NZ 1999-511568
19991112 <--
     AU 766703   B2   20031023   AU 2000-16212
19991112 <--
     AT 353630   T   20070315   AT 1999-958945
19991112 <--
     ES 2281199   T3   20070916   ES 1999-958945
19991112 <--
     EP 1839648   A2   20071003   EP 2007-1365
19991112 <--
     EP 1839648   A3   20071121
         R: AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LI,
LU, MC,
             NL, PT, SE
     CN 100358494   C   20080102   CN 1999-815281
19991112 <--
     ZA 2001003645   A   20020805   ZA 2001-3645
20010504 <--
     MX 2001004828   A   20020918   MX 2001-4828
20010511 <--
     IN 2004DN03557   A   20050401   IN 2004-DN3557
20041211 <--
PRAI US 1998-108067P   P   19981112 <--
     US 1998-108126P   P   19981112 <--
     EP 1999-958945   A3   19991112 <--

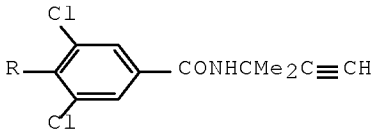
L3   ANSWER 20 OF 23 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2009 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1999:557667 CAPLUS Full-text
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 131:166517
TITLE: Synergistic fungicidal compositions
                         containing N-acetonylbenzamides
INVENTOR(S):   Young, David Hamilton; Wilson, Willie Joe;
Egan, Anne
                         Ritchie; Michelotti, Enrique Luis
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S):   Rohm and Haas Company, USA
SOURCE: Eur. Pat. Appl., 15 pp.
                         CODEN: EPXXDW
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: English
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 4
PATENT INFORMATION:

     PATENT NO.   KIND   DATE   APPLICATION NO.   DATE
     ---------------   ----   --------   --------------------   ----
---
     EP 937396   A2   19990825   EP 1998-310539
19981221 <--
     EP 937396   A3   19991208
         R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE,
MC, PT,
             IE, SI, LT, LV, FI, RO

```
     US 6004947           A     19991221    US 1998-148604
19980904 <--
     EP 1195089           A2    20020410    EP 2001-130309
19981221 <--
     EP 1195089           A3    20020424
     EP 1195089           B1    20031126
         R:  DE, ES, FR, GB, IT
     EP 1247448           A2    20021009    EP 2002-15785
19981221 <--
     EP 1247448           A3    20021016
     EP 1247448           B1    20031210
         R:  DE, ES, FR, GB, IT
     EP 1247449           A2    20021009    EP 2002-15786
19981221 <--
     EP 1247449           A3    20021016
     EP 1247449           B1    20040211
         R:  DE, ES, FR, GB, IT
     EP 1247450           A2    20021009    EP 2002-15787
19981221 <--
     EP 1247450           A3    20021016
     EP 1247450           B1    20040107
         R:  DE, ES, FR, GB, IT
     EP 1247451           A2    20021009    EP 2002-15788
19981221 <--
     EP 1247451           A3    20021016
     EP 1247451           B1    20031210
         R:  DE, ES, FR, GB, IT
     ES 2207627           T3    20040601    ES 2002-15785
19981221 <--
     ES 2207628           T3    20040601    ES 2002-15788
19981221 <--
     ES 2210211           T3    20040701    ES 2002-15787
19981221 <--
     ES 2211845           T3    20040716    ES 2002-15786
19981221 <--
     AU 9912098           A     19990819    AU 1999-12098
19990114 <--
     AU 751144            B2    20020808
     TW 529907            B     20030501    TW 1999-88100522
19990114 <--
     CN 1229580           A     19990929    CN 1999-100316
19990120 <--
     CN 1128579           C     20031126
     MX 9900809           A     20000228    MX 1999-809
19990121 <--
     BR 9900173           A     20000502    BR 1999-173
19990126 <--
     JP 11310505          A     19991109    JP 1999-17816
19990127 <--
     US 6057356           A     20000502    US 1999-433974
19991104 <--
     US 6060490           A     20000509    US 1999-433973
19991104 <--
     MX 2002007916        A     20030425    MX 2002-7916
20020815 <--
     MX 2002007917        A     20030425    MX 2002-7917
20020815 <--
```

MX 2002007918 A 20030425 MX 2002-7918
20020815 <--
MX 2002007921 A 20030425 MX 2002-7921
20020815 <--
MX 2002007922 A 20030425 MX 2002-7922
20020815 <--
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: US 1998-72725P P
19980127 <--
US 1998-148604 A
19980904 <--
EP 1998-310539 A3
19981221 <--
OTHER SOURCE(S): MARPAT 131:166517
AB Phytopathogenic fungi are controlled by the application of a selected fungicidally active N-acetonylbenzamide compound and a second fungicidally active compound selected from the group consisting of an inhibitor of respiration at cytochrome complex III, ziram, fluazinam, zarilamide, chlorothalonil, propamocarb, folpet, fosetyl-aluminum or a fungitoxic metabolite thereof, a triphenyltin-type fungicide and a copper-containing fungicide to plant seed, to plant foliage or to a plant growth medium. The compns. and method of use provide higher fungicidal activity than sep. use of the same compds. Cucumber downy mildew and tomato late blight were effectively controlled with different combinations of N-[3'-(1'-chloro-3'-methyl-2'-oxopentane)]-3,5-dichloro-4- methylbenzamide and propamocarb. Synergism was seen at the ratios: 1:42,1:21,1:10.5,1:5,1:2.5 and 1:1.
TI Synergistic fungicidal compositions containing N-acetonylbenzamides

L3 ANSWER 21 OF 23 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2009 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1984:97934 CAPLUS Full-text
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 100:97934
ORIGINAL REFERENCE NO.: 100:14785a
TITLE: Physiological and biochemical effects of analogs of
the herbicide propyzamide
AUTHOR(S): Tissut, Michel; Aspe, Daniel; Meallier, Pierre; Coste,
Camille
CORPORATE SOURCE: Lab. Physiol. Cell. Veg., Univ. Grenoble, Saint-Martin-d'Heres, 38402, Fr.
SOURCE: Physiologie Vegetale (1983), 21(4), 689-99
CODEN: PHYVAP; ISSN: 0031-9368
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: French
GI



I

AB The effects of the N-(1,1-dimethylpropynyl)benzamides (I, R = H, halo, CN, NO2, Me, and OMe) were studied on the photosynthesis of isolated chloroplasts, O consumption of isolated mitochondria, and growth of barley (Hordeum vulgare) seedlings. No correlation appeared between the effects on mitochondria or chloroplasts and I effect on barley seedlings. A 50% inhibition of photosynthesis was measured at the photosystem II level for concns. between 60 μM and 0.3 mM. Inhibition of the mitochondrial electron flow appeared in the flavoprotein region for concns. 100 μM and saturation Except for I (R = NO2), I produced the same herbicidal symptoms on barley seedlings. The concns. needed for such effects were between 1 μM and 1 mM. The Cl at the 3 and 5 positions of the benzene ring greatly enhanced the mitosis inhibition in barley seedlings.

TI Physiological and biochemical effects of analogs of the herbicide propyzamide

TI Physiological and biochemical effects of analogs of the herbicide propyzamide

SO Physiologie Vegetale (1983), 21(4), 689-99
CODEN: PHYVAP; ISSN: 0031-9368

AB The effects of the N-(1,1-dimethylpropynyl)benzamides (I, R = H, halo, CN, NO2, Me, and OMe) were studied on the photosynthesis of isolated chloroplasts, O consumption of isolated mitochondria, and growth of barley (Hordeum vulgare) seedlings. No correlation appeared between the effects on mitochondria or chloroplasts and I effect on barley seedlings. A 50% inhibition of photosynthesis was measured at the photosystem II level for concns. between 60 μM and 0.3 mM. Inhibition of the mitochondrial electron flow appeared in the flavoprotein region for concns. 100 μM and saturation Except for I (R = NO2), I produced the same herbicidal symptoms on barley seedlings. The concns. needed for such effects were between 1 μM and 1 mM. The Cl at the 3 and 5 positions of the benzene ring greatly enhanced the mitosis inhibition in barley seedlings.

ST barley photosynthesis respiration chlorodimethylpropynyl benzamide; propyzamide analog Hordeum growth

IT Plant respiration
(by barley mitochondria, dichloro(dimethylpropynyl)benzamide and its derivs. effect on)

IT Photosynthesis
Plant growth and development
(by barley, dichloro(dimethylpropynyl)benzamide and its derivs. effect on)

IT Barley
(growth and photosynthesis and respiration by, dichloro(dimethylpropynyl)benzamide and its derivs. effect on)

IT Chloroplast
(photosynthesis of, by barley, dichloro(dimethylpropynyl) benzamide and its derivs. effect on)

IT Mitochondria
(respiration by, of barley, dichloro(dimethylpropynyl) benzamide and its derivs. effect on)

IT 23950-58-5 23950-58-5D, derivs. 23955-55-7 24911-27-1

89026-33-5
89026-34-6 89026-35-7 89026-36-8 89026-37-9
RL: BIOL (Biological study)
(growth and photosynthesis and respiration by barley response to)

L3 ANSWER 22 OF 23 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2009 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1972:33143 CAPLUS Full-text
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 76:33143
ORIGINAL REFERENCE NO.: 76:5389a,5392a
TITLE: Soil respiration and enzyme activities of herbicide-treated vineyard soils. III
AUTHOR(S): Walter, B.; Bastgen, D.
CORPORATE SOURCE: Abt. Bodenkd., Landes- Lehr- Versuchsanst. Trier,
Trier, Fed. Rep. Ger.
SOURCE: Weinberg & Keller (1971), 18(10), 465-74
CODEN: WBKRAC; ISSN: 0508-2404
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: German
AB In 2-year field expts. on Devonian slate and shell-lime soils the influence of various herbicides in pre- and postemergence treatment on the biol. activity of vineyard soils was investigated. After preemergence herbicide application a repeated soil cultivation was made. The herbicides used were dichlorobenzonitrile+dichloro-thiobenzamide, dichlobenil, simazine+amitrole+MCPA, atrazine+mecoprop, and diquat+paraquat. By using the air-dried soil fraction<2 mm soil respiration as well as the dehydrogenase, phosphatase, urease, glucosidase, and invertase activities were tested. CO2 production was reduced after herbicide treatment. There was no difference between the 2 soils used. Generally, there was an increase in the enzyme activities. Soil cultivation was of importance for the activities as could be demonstrated for glucosidase and invertase.

L3 ANSWER 23 OF 23 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2009 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1961:93942 CAPLUS Full-text
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 55:93942
ORIGINAL REFERENCE NO.: 55:17739h-i,17740a
TITLE: Polarographic studies on the concentration of oxygen
in broth and oxygen uptake rate of mycelium in submerged fermentation of Penicillium chrysogenum
AUTHOR(S): Gondhalekar, R. S.; Phadke, R. S.
CORPORATE SOURCE: Hindustan Antibiotics Ltd., Pimpri
SOURCE: Journal of Scientific & Industrial Research (1960), 19C, 183-6
CODEN: JSIRAC; ISSN: 0022-4456
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: Unavailable
AB The O levels in broth and O uptake rates of the mycelium from fermentations of different strains of P. chrysogenum are measured polarographically. The O levels in the fermentations of strains producing pellety mycelium are lower than the strains giving

filamentous mycelium. The polarographic residual currents of the broth filtrates are abnormally high in fermentations with low yields.

TI Polarographic studies on the concentration of oxygen in broth and oxygen uptake rate of mycelium in submerged fermentation of Penicillium chrysogenum

SO Journal of Scientific & Industrial Research (1960), 19C, 183-6
CODEN: JSIRAC; ISSN: 0022-4456

IT Fermentation
(by Penicillium chrysogenum, O concentration and respiration during)

IT Fungicides or Fungistats
(sulfamic acid derivs. as)

IT 1227-29-8, Benzamide, 4,4'-dithiobis- 2527-57-3, Benzamide, 2,2'-dithiobis- 16624-71-8, Benzenesulfonamide, 4,4'-dithiobis- 104997-15-1, Benzenesulfonamide, 2,2'-dithiobis- 104997-16-2, Benzenesulfonamide, 3,3'-dithiobis- 107920-19-4, Benzamide, 3,3'-dithiobis- 109692-80-0, Benzenesulfonamide, 2,2'-dithiobis[N-ethyl- 109692-81-1, Benzenesulfonamide, 3,3'-dithiobis[N-ethyl- 109692-82-2, Benzenesulfonamide, 4,4'-dithiobis[N-ethyl- 113926-47-9, Benzenesulfonanilide, 3,3''-dithiobis- 113926-48-0, Benzenesulfonanilide, 4,4''-dithiobis- 113926-94-6, Benzenesulfonanilide, 2,2''-dithiobis- 114160-45-1, Benzenesulfonamide, 2,2'-dithiobis[N-butyl- 114160-46-2, Benzenesulfonamide, 3,3'-dithiobis[N-butyl- 114160-47-3, Benzenesulfonamide, 4,4'-dithiobis[N-butyl- 114160-48-4, Benzenesulfonamide, 2,2'-dithiobis[N,N-diethyl- 114160-49-5, Benzenesulfonamide, 3,3'-dithiobis[N,N-diethyl- 114160-50-8, Benzenesulfonamide, 4,4'-dithiobis[N,N-diethyl-
(bactericidal and fungicidal action of)

IT 5329-14-6, Sulfamic acid
(derivs., as bactericides and fungicides)